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By Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U. S. N.

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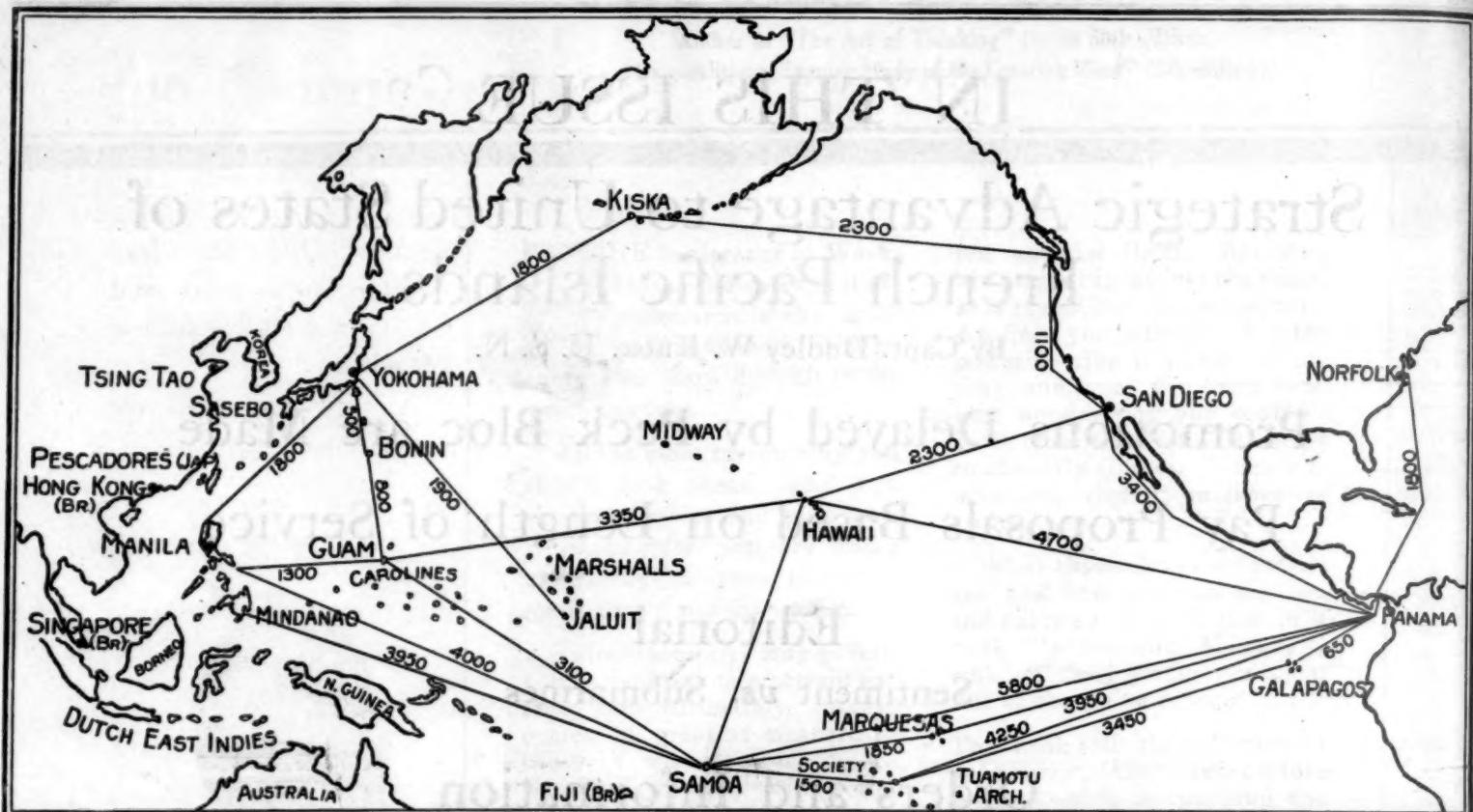
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Map Showing Strategic Advantage to the United States of French Pacific Islands



Schedules of Army Transport Sailings

Tentative schedules of the sailings of U.S. Army transports on the Atlantic and Pacific, from November, 1921, to December, 1922, as prepared by the office of the Quartermaster General, U.S.A., are given herewith:

ATLANTIC TRANSPORTS.

	Leave N.Y.	Arrive Antwerp.	Leave Antwerp.	Arrive N.Y.
Cantigny ..	11/10	11/31	11/25	12/6
St. Mihiel ..	11/17	11/28	12/2	12/13
Cantigny ..	12/15	12/26	11/30	1/10
Cambrai ..	12/23	1/2	1/6	1/17
Cantigny ..	1/19	1/80	2/8	2/14
Cambrai ..	1/26	2/6	2/10	2/21
Cantigny ..	2/24	8/7	8/11	8/22
Cantigny ..	4/22	5/8	5/6	5/17
Cantigny ..	7/8	7/19	7/22	8/2
Cantigny ..	8/31	9/11	9/14	9/25
Cantigny ..	11/16	11/27	11/30	12/14
<hr/>				
New York—Porto Rico—Panama.				
Leave N.Y.	Arrive San Juan, Cristobal, Cristobal, N.Y.	Arrive From Panama	Leave To Panama	Arrive Cristobal, Cristobal, N.Y.
Cambray ..	11/28	12/2	12/6	12/12
St. Mihiel ..	12/30	12/26	12/30	1/5
1/12	1/16	1/20	1/24	1/30
2/16	2/20	2/24	2/28	3/2
Cantigny ..	12/19	12/23	12/30	1/4
* 2/30	4/3	4/7	4/9	4/15
5/23	5/27	5/31	6/9	6/9
6/15	6/19	6/23	6/25	7/1
8/8	8/12	8/19	8/25	8/25
8/30	10/4	10/8	10/11	10/17
10/24	10/28	11/1	11/4	11/10

PACIFIC TRANSPORTS.

	To Manila						From Manila					
	Leave San. Fran.	Due Honolulu.	Leave Honolulu.	Due Guam.	Leave Guam.	Due Manila.	Leave Manila.	Due Milne.	Leave Milne.	Due Honolulu.	Leave Honolulu.	Due San F.
Thomas ..	11/5	11/13	11/14	11/27	11/27	12/3	12/15	12/20	12/21	1/4	1/5	1/18
Buford ..	11/12	11/21	12/24	1/6	1/6	1/11	1/17	1/22	1/23	2/6	2/7	2/15
Logan ..	12/15	12/23	12/24	1/6	1/6	1/11	2/15	2/20	2/21	3/7	3/8	3/15
Buford ..	12/20	12/29	1/14	1/27	1/27	2/1	2/20	2/25	2/26	3/7	3/8	3/16
Sherman ..	1/5	1/13	1/14	1/27	1/27	2/1	2/20	2/25	2/26	3/7	3/8	3/16
Buford ..	1/24	2/2	2/15	2/16	3/1	3/1	3/15	3/20	3/21	4/4	4/5	4/13
Thomas ..	2/7	2/15	2/16	3/1	3/1	3/6	3/15	3/20	3/21	4/4	4/5	4/13
Buford ..	2/28	3/9	3/10	3/29	3/29	4/9	4/15	4/20	4/21	5/5	5/6	5/13
Logan ..	3/7	3/15	3/16	3/29	3/29	4/9	4/15	4/20	4/21	5/5	5/6	5/13
Buford ..	4/4	4/13	4/14	4/27	4/27	5/2	5/15	5/20	5/21	6/4	6/5	6/13
Sherman ..	4/5	4/13	4/14	4/27	4/27	5/2	5/15	5/20	5/21	6/4	6/5	6/13
Madawaska ..	5/5	5/11	5/12	5/23	5/23	5/27	6/6	6/10	6/11	6/22	6/23	6/29
Buford ..	5/9	5/18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Logan ..	6/6	6/14	6/15	6/28	6/28	7/8	7/15	7/20	7/21	8/4	8/5	8/13
Buford ..	6/13	6/22	7/16	7/28	7/28	8/1	8/11	8/15	8/16	8/27	8/28	8/36
Madawaska ..	7/10	7/16	7/17	7/28	7/28	8/1	8/11	8/15	8/16	8/27	8/28	8/36
Buford ..	7/18	7/27	8/14	8/27	8/27	9/1	9/15	9/20	9/21	10/5	10/6	10/13
Thomas ..	8/5	8/13	8/14	8/27	8/27	9/1	9/15	9/20	9/21	10/5	10/6	10/13
Buford ..	8/22	8/31	9/14	9/27	9/27	10/2	10/15	10/20	10/21	11/4	11/5	11/13
Logan ..	9/5	9/13	9/14	9/27	9/27	10/2	10/15	10/20	10/21	11/4	11/5	11/13
Madawaska ..	9/26	10/2	10/14	10/27	10/27	11/1	11/15	11/20	11/21	12/5	12/6	12/13
Sherman ..	10/5	10/13	10/14	10/27	10/27	11/1	11/15	11/20	11/21	12/5	12/6	12/13
Madawaska ..	10/31	11/6	11/7	11/29	11/29	12/4	12/15	12/20	12/21	1/4	1/5	1/13
Thomas ..	11/7	11/15	11/16	11/29	11/29	12/4	12/15	12/20	12/21	1/4	1/5	1/13
Madawaska ..	12/5	12/11	12/12	12/23	12/23	12/27	1/6	1/10	1/11	1/22	1/23	1/29
Buford ..	12/7	12/16

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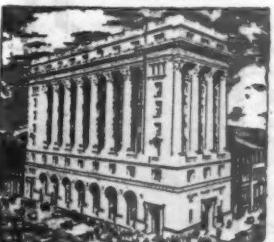
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Strategic Advantage to the United States of French Pacific Islands

By Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U.S.N.

A FEW years ago much prominence was given by the press to a suggestion that England write off a part of her war debt to us by the cession of some of her West Indian Island possessions to the United States. It was pointed out that while the islands in question were of limited commercial value their acquisition by us would be justified from the point of view of strengthening our strategic position in the Western Atlantic; more especially in furthering the security of trade routes between United States ports and the Panama Canal. The suggestion was received favorably by a large part of the press of America and England, but discussion lapsed when it became apparent that the British government did not look with favor upon the plan.

France possesses an extensive group of small islands in the South Pacific known as the Tuamotu Archipelago, which includes the Marquesas, Society and other islands. Their commercial value is so small as to render it doubtful whether their revenues pay for their maintenance. They are several thousand miles from any other French possession in the Orient, and so situated as to constitute more of a strategic weakness than strength to France. There is no apparent reason why France should care very much to retain them; probably she would be glad to cancel some of her war debt by transferring them to us. It is therefore worth considering whether they would be of any value to us.

From an economic point of view the acquisition of the Tuamotu Archipelago, including the Marquesas and the Society Islands, probably would not be desirable. The cost of their administration might be slightly more than the islands themselves could pay. Hence the estimate of their possible value to the United States must be made wholly on the basis of their strategic value.

Japan Strategically Situated

The strategy of the Pacific has been materially altered since 1914 through the occupation of those islands in the Carolines and Marshalls north of the equator that formerly belonged to Germany. Under the old conditions it would have been relatively difficult for Japan to dispute the passage of our fleet to the Philippines, since Bonin, her nearest base to our natural route through Guam, is 800 miles distant from that point. Now, however, Japan holds island positions which completely straddle our line of advance, not only about 800 miles on either side in width, but also through a distance in depth of about 2,000 miles.

Roughly, in the center of this virtually Japanese ocean, lies our undefended little island of Guam, obviously marked for easy capture many weeks before our fleet could reach it, should war with Japan unfortunately arise. Supported by these numer-

IN this article Captain Knox analyses the present situation in the Pacific and the difficulties that would confront the United States fleet in the unfortunate event of war with Japan. Having given close study to such problems during his twenty-three years in the Navy, Captain Knox writes with authority. This article, clear and concise as it is, brings out emphatically the need of action on the part of the United States to safeguard its interests in the Pacific.

ous island positions, even a much weaker Japanese force could seriously embarrass and delay and perhaps completely prevent either the passage of our fleet to the Philippines or the subsequent maintenance of an indispensable line of supply.

Our fleet would have great difficulty in capturing these positions, if properly defended, and it would not cost Japan much to defend them. The very smallness of their size simplifies the problem for the Japanese, since it reduces the number of men and guns and the time necessary in each case to make them immune against attack from sea. As points of support to destroyer, submarine and cruiser operations they would constitute sources of strength to Japan that would go far to equalize any disproportion in our favor in the initial ratio of naval tonnage.

Distance Is Big Factor

If Japan is able to prevent our fleet from reaching the Orient, or, through successful depredations on our line of supply, prevent our fleet from remaining any considerable length of time in those waters, she can be master of the situation there as far as we are concerned.

The first big problem that will confront us in any trans-Pacific war will be to move our fleet to the theater of operations, establish it there, and maintain lines of communication to it. No layman can appreciate fully the great difficulties involved in this apparently simple problem, which must be solved before the question of further hostile operations in the Oriental theater need be considered. The mere distance to be traversed is very great and will impose upon a large fleet the need for an extensive quantity of fuel and other supplies, thus requiring the employment of a great number of cargo vessels, which must be protected during their passage in both directions.

Nearly every ship, both merchant and combatant, especially the destroyers and other small types, must be refueled at

several points en route or towed long distances, if they are to finish the total distance. Nature has provided but few stopping points with suitable harbors for refueling fleets, and many of these are farther apart than the bunker radius of many ships. Moreover, but few of the suitable stopping points belong to the United States. The towing of a large number of ships over great ocean distances is an exceedingly tedious, slow and difficult task.

French Islands Close to Route

Viewing broadly the problem of transferring our fleet across the Pacific and maintaining it there, the natural starting point is the Panama Canal, since that is much the most convenient outlet to the Pacific from the great industrial and supply centers of the United States. From there American Samoa lies 5,800 miles distant, and Hawaii 4,700 miles, too far in both cases for most ships to steam without refueling. No intermediate stopping points near the direct courses are available to us under present conditions. Only by proceeding first to southern California ports can Hawaii be reached conveniently, thus increasing the distance to Hawaii to a total of 5,600 miles, only 200 miles less than the direct course to American Samoa—Tutuila.

Close to the direct route from Panama to Tutuila lie the French Marquesas and Society Islands. If they were in our possession our fleet from Panama could make Tutuila almost as easily as it could reach Hawaii. The leg to the Marquesas is a little long for convenience, 3,950 miles, as compared with about 3,000 miles for the longest leg from Panama to Hawaii via southern California. If we also owned the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador), the longest leg to Samoa would be reduced to 3,050 miles.

So far the advantages of the Hawaiian route appear slightly greater than the southern one, even if the Marquesas and Society Islands belonged to us, since the

total distance to Hawaii is about 200 miles less and the maximum leg about the same. Therefore it would not be worth our while to buy these French islands, nor the Galapagos, unless Tutuila has measurable advantages over Hawaii as a second point of departure for the Orient.

The Philippines are about 650 miles nearer to Samoa than Hawaii, by direct route in each case. Even by way of Guam the distance from Samoa is 250 miles shorter. But there is not one chance in a million that an American fleet proceeding to the Orient during a war with Japan will find Guam in friendly hands upon arrival, unless Guam is strongly defended before hostilities begin—which seems very improbable. So Guam must be eliminated from consideration in this connection, in which case the lesser distance by 650 miles from Samoa is a considerable advantage, since to make the trip of 4,650 miles from Hawaii to the Philippines without stop would be slow and difficult for a fleet.

Advantages of Samoan Route

But the advantages of Samoa as a second point of departure do not end with a gain in total distance, nor in reducing the length of the maximum leg. Of much greater consequences are the difficulties due to enemy attacks which might confront a fleet and the line of supply which must be maintained behind it when passing from Hawaii through a Japanese archipelago of naval bases 1,800 miles in breadth and 2,000 miles in depth. The route through Samoa, on the other hand, eliminates these difficulties to a great extent, passing clear of the southern edge of the Japanese archipelago at a minimum distance of about 500 miles. Along such a route the difficulties of harassing our fleet or its lines of supply from Japan's advanced bases in the Carolines and Marshalls would be decidedly increased.

With the Marquesas and Society Islands in our possession the advantages of using a route to the Orient for our fleet and supply ships, by way of American Samoa, instead of through Hawaii, appear to be as follows:

1. A slightly shorter total distance to the Philippines.
2. A materially shorter maximum "leg."
3. Minimized difficulties for our fleet in passing the Caroline and Marshall archipelago.
4. Much greater security for our fleet's line of supply.

It therefore appears to be well worth our while to acquire the Marquesas, Society and other islands of the Tuamotu Archipelago, and the Galapagos Islands, if France and Ecuador are willing to part with them at what we can afford. Such acquisitions would go far to neutralize the great strategic advantages Japan has gained over us through her recent expansion into the Caroline and Marshall Islands.

Weekly Washington Letter

By E. B. Johns, Washington Correspondent

BOTH in his annual report and in the War Department budget submitted at the opening of this session of Congress, Secretary of War Weeks in putting it up to Congress to show good faith in its frequent and emphatic declarations for a small Regular Army and citizen soldiers. The only increase of importance in the estimates for the Military Establishment is for the National Guard, Reserve officers and the citizens' training camps. Aside from this the Secretary sets forth that fifty per cent of the Regular officers are detailed to duty with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, citizens' training camps and Organized Reserves.

The estimates for War Department expenditures submitted to Congress for 1922 are \$360,500,923.47, as compared with last year's appropriation of \$388,536,026.41. The total estimates for what might be termed Army expenditures, including the Military Academy, have been cut down to \$324,113,259. When the economists scan the items for increases to which they would delight to apply the pruning knife they will come in contact with an increase

of from \$900,000 to \$2,700,000 for citizens' training camps.

Few of the members will require enlightenment on this subject. Last session the economists succeeded in reducing this item to \$900,000, over the protest of the Secretary of War and the Military Training Camps Association. The American Legion also took an interest in this appropriation, but the members of Congress who supported the reduction insisted that \$900,000 would be sufficient. They argued that the department could not secure an attendance of 10,000 young men at the citizens' training camps. The War Department, co-operating with the Military Training Camps Association last summer, successfully controverted this contention. Something like 40,000 young men filed applications to attend the camps. By the strictest economy the War Department was able to take care of 10,400 students.

Protest to Congress

A great many of the rejected applicants and their parents have made known their disappointment to their representatives in

Congress. Some members who received these letters rushed to the conclusion that the War Department and the Military Training Camps Association were to blame. I happen to know that several speeches were in preparation, the central thought of which was an expose of bad faith on the part of the War Department. I hardly believe these speeches will be delivered, as upon further investigation it developed that Congress was to blame for keeping thousands of young men out of the training camps last summer.

Another development which will make it difficult for Congress to cut this increase is the success of the camps from the viewpoint of the students that attended them. Congressmen have heard from their constituents on this point. Not only the fathers and mothers, but even some of the boys have written letters describing the good results of the camps. Many of the students want to attend next summer, and they have signified their desires in this connection.

An increase in the estimates for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps camps to

\$4,000,000 is in the same category with the citizens' training camps. Congress will also hesitate to reduce the estimate of \$24,000,000 for the pay of National Guard and \$6,000,000 for uniforms and equipment. The appropriation last year for the pay of the National Guard was \$20,000,000 and for field equipment \$5,500,000.

This is a very modest increase for Congress to approve in view of all of its pretensions of supporting an adequate force of National Guard. The Secretary evidently is insisting that Congress make good on some of its pretensions.

Delay on Naval Estimates

It is on the program of Congress to delay taking up the Naval estimates until after the Armaments Conference has adjourned. The leaders are proceeding on the theory that the conference will reach an agreement in a few weeks and then they will be in position to determine what should be appropriated for the Navy building program.

"We are going to wait," said Represen-

(Continued on page 345.)

Pay Proposals Based on Length of Service

The report that the Wadsworth Joint Congressional committee will make to Congress on the readjustment of pay in the Services is forecast in a memorandum prepared by Representative John C. McKenzie, of Illinois, which is now being studied in the War, Navy and Treasury Departments. Boards of officers from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey are carefully analyzing Mr. McKenzie's proposals with a view to reporting the result to the Joint Congressional committee.

It is a comprehensive plan which would completely readjust the pay of the Services. The basic principle is that officers' pay should depend more on length of service than on time in their grades. It also introduces the principle of making an allowance for extra pay to officers who have dependents. The heat and light commutation allowances are simplified and given elasticity by allowing the President to adjust them to the cost of living. The boards which have been appointed to make a study of the McKenzie plan are holding night sessions.

Believed Bill Will Pass.

It is understood that Mr. McKenzie has taken the proposition up with the leaders of the House, and has canvassed the general legislative situation. He is convinced that it will pass the House, where it has been anticipated all along the most opposition would be encountered in securing any legislation for the continuation of the present rate of pay. The merit of the proposition to the economists is that it will not increase, and may decrease, the appropriations for pay of the Services. In some quarters, it is insisted that a saving of three million dollars in the pay of the Services will result from the adoption of the McKenzie plan.

In outlining his plan to the Department, Mr. McKenzie submitted a memorandum, which we quote in part:

"The pay schedule for officers of the Services should be based on the length of time officers have served rather than exactly on the grades in which they happen to be serving; and some distinction should be made in amount of allowances granted to officers with dependents, and those without. I have come to the conclusion that a permanent pay schedule should be arranged on such a basis as to introduce a sort of sliding scale so that the amount received by an officer might be changed from time to time by Presidential order to meet the changing conditions in cost of living.

Elastic Schedule Proposed.

"I believe there should be established for the officers a pay schedule which should be fixed in amount based on length of service, and entirely independent of family or of dependents; that to this base pay should be added certain allowances in the form of commutation of rations and commutation of quarters, which allowances should, to some extent, be based on dependents and should be subject to some degree of elasticity. I would divide the officers of each Service into, say, six groups, along such lines as follows:

"Those serving in the first four years of their commissioned service, in first group; those serving from beginning of fifth year, to end of eleventh year of their commissioned service, in second group; those serving beginning of twelfth to end of seventeenth years, third group; eighteenth to end of twenty-third year, fourth group; twenty-fourth to the end of thirtieth year, fifth group; and those with more than thirty years' service in sixth group. I have made six divisions to correspond with the six grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive.

"Since an officer's value increases with his training, his experience, and professional development, I would start the young officer just commissioned with any \$1,000 a year as base pay, gradually increasing that to \$6,000 a year when he has completed thirty years' commissioned service.

Dependents Provided For.

"Under the present law when an officer changes stations transportation is fur-

\$100 for Best Account of Platoon Leading in War

THE recent war showed that with the increased power of firearms of all kinds units must be dispersed not only in breadth but also in depth. This necessary dispersion has so increased the difficulties of command that the effective handling of the smaller units such as the platoon has become of primary importance. For this reason the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will buy the best story for \$100, the second best for \$50, third best for \$25, and fourth best for \$15, of accounts of the handling of Infantry platoons in action during the war, received by it up to Dec. 31, 1921. The story must be written by some one in the platoon concerned or sufficiently an eye witness to insure the accuracy of the description. Each story should be accompanied by a sketch map illustrating it.

nished his dependents, and to an officer at sea, or in the field, commutation of quarters is furnished his dependents. I would extend this principle slightly, to every officer with one or two dependents, an allowance of two rations; to an officer with three or more dependents, an allowance of three rations; to an officer not furnished public quarters I would give commutation, based both on length of his service and on his dependents. I would divide the officers so as to include in one group the first three classes noted above (those of less than 18 years' commissioned service) and those of the last three classes in the second group (those of more than 17 years' commissioned service). To the first group not occupying public quarters, without dependents, I would give commutation of rent for one person for one month; to those with one or two dependents, I would give commutation of quarters for two persons for one month; to those with three or more dependents, I would give commutation of quarters for three persons for one month. To the officers in the second group who have no dependents, I would give commutation for quarters for two persons for one month; to those with one or two dependents commutation for three persons for one month; to those with three or more dependents commutation for four persons for one month.

"To meet changes in cost of living, I would fix the limit within which the President might exercise his discretion in fixing amount of commuted value of rations (say not less than twenty-five cents nor more than one dollar) and amount of commutation of quarters for one person for one month (say not less than \$15 nor more than \$30). To an officer who enters or has entered the Service in a grade above that of second lieutenant (or corresponding grades in other Service), I would give for purpose of pay only constructive service equal in amount to that specified in the Army Reorganization act for promotion in the Veterinary Corps; that is three years for first lieutenant, seven to captains, fourteen to majors, twenty to lieutenant colonels, and twenty-six years to colonels.

Service in War and to Date.

"In order to reconcile the differences in length of service of those officers who entered the Army during the war I would favor giving to all persons who served as commissioned officers of any of these services at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, whose original entry into the Regular Service (whether Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, etc.) was subsequent to April 6, 1917, credit for continuous service from April 6, 1917, to the date of the passage of this act, except as specifically stated in the act, I would allow no service to be computed for determining an officer's pay except commissioned service rendered under a Federal commission; in other words, service as a candidate for a training camp, as a federally recognized National Guard officer, as a cadet at either the Military or the Naval Academy, or any similar service, would not be computed in determining an officer's pay. To those officers whose promotion is limited by law to any grade below that of colonel (or the corresponding grade in the other services), I would limit their maximum pay to that determined by the limitation in promotion. For example, the pay of the officers of the Medical Administration Corps of the Army whose promotion is limited to that of captain, would be limited to that of officers serving between the beginning of the twelfth and the end of the seventeenth year."

To officers who fail in examination for promotion to next grade, and to those passed over for promotion by a selecting board, and those reduced by reason of sentence of a court-martial, I would deny an increase of pay during their suspended promotion. I would abolish all existing laws which authorize longevity pay and commutation of quarters, heat and light, and all laws which authorize an increase of pay for foreign service and for sea duty. To officers actually on duty in the field or dependents at home, I would allow commutation of quarters for the dependents, not to exceed three in number, but not for the officer himself. I would limit the dependents to a wife, a boy under age of twenty-one, unmarried daughters of any age, and invalid son of any age, an officer's mother or father, or invalid brother or sister dependent upon him for support."

CONSTRUCTION CORPS DINNER HELD AT ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

The Corps of Constructors of the U.S. Navy held its annual dinner at the Army and Navy Club of America, New York, on Nov. 25. More than one hundred were present, representing officers on active duty as well as those from the Reserve Force, "war constructors," and those who have resigned from the Service. Comdr. E. S. Land (C.C.), U.S.N., was toastmaster and during the evening formally presented a golf cup to the corps, which cup was a gift from the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors of the British Admiralty to the Construction Corps, U.S.N. At the conclusion of this ceremony the cup was turned over to the chief constructor, Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, as custodian until such time as the cup is won in competition.

NEW OFFICERS' SERVICE CAP ADOPTED BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

A new service cap for Army officers has been adopted by the War Department. The old types of caps, service and white, are authorized until worn out.

The new specifications call for an olive-drab woolen material. Inside is placed material which is designed to protect the top from perspiration. The crown, which measures approximately 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to rear and is about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side, is stiffened in front by springs. There will be two eyelets one-half inch from the welt seam and about three-quarter inch on each side of side seam of quarters. The top will be stiffened at the rim with wire and the cloth on top of the crown will be slack.

For officers and contract surgeons, the coat of arms of the United States will appear with the bottom of the insignia about one-eighth inch from the top of the chin strap. For warrant officers, the warrant officers' insignia 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height will be placed as in the officers' caps. The new caps of the Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps, will have two crossed pens, the intersection of the pens being near the top of the braid.

ARMY MAINTAINS CAP DEVICE OF NAVY IS "RUNNING AWAY."

An Army officer recently called attention to the fact that the eagle device on Navy officers' caps was turned the wrong way. About the first precedent known in this country with reference to the place of honor being to the right in military, social and other affairs was General Sherman's review of his Civil War veterans at the close of the war.

Symbols and crests originated hundreds of years ago and were worn in the days of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. The knights wearing their armor could not be distinguished, so they had crests to identify them. And from that time on all manner of devices and crests have been used, not only with nations and their respective national colors, but all sorts of societies and various other organizations.

In time the wings of the eagle appeared on the American crest. The Army contends that from the standpoint of the wearer the eagle is looking to the right, which is the correct way it should be worn. When General Sherman held his review at the close of the Civil War he ordered that those soldiers who had performed deeds of valor and who had been mentioned for heroic conduct should be placed at the right of the line. And so the eagle device on Army officers' caps is at "eyes right." Following along this line of thought, if two Army officers of different rank are walking down the street, the senior is to the right of the junior.

This Army officer, who has made a study of devices and symbols, contends that the Navy officers' caps have the eagle running away and that this is wrong.

LIEUT GEN. GIUSEPPE VACCARI VISITS WALTER REED HOSPITAL

Lieut. Gen. Giuseppe Vaccari, chief of staff of the Italian army, paid a visit to Walter Reed Hospital on Dec. 3. He was met there by Colonel Glennon and his staff and after an inspection of the operating rooms went through several of the wards. General Vaccari stopped to talk with many of the patients, especially those wounded during the war, whom he complimented on their bravery. The trip through the hospital took more than two hours and on its completion the General complimented Colonel Glennon on the appearance of his command. General Vaccari was accompanied by Colonel di Bernezzo, the Italian military attaché; the members of the Italian Military Mission, Colonel Moizo, Lieutenant Colonels Pentimalli and Barbasetti, and Major R. H. Fletcher, Jr., liaison officer.

U.S.S. GRAHAM RECIPIENT OF SILVER SERVICE SET.

A silver service was presented to the U.S.S. Graham Nov. 29 by one hundred descendants of Willard A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, 1850 to 1852, in whose honor the ship was named. Thirty-two of the donors witnessed the presentation aboard the destroyer in the North River, at New York. The presentation address was made by Judge A. W. Graham, son of the former Secretary. The service was received by Comdr. W. F. Amsden, U.S.N. Among those present were three granddaughters of Willard A. Graham—Mrs. R. F. Smallwood, of New York, who named the destroyer when it was launched in 1918; Mrs. F. H. Huff and Mrs. G. H. Peck. Rear Admiral A. T. Long, chief of staff of the Atlantic Fleet, and Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Timberlake, of North Carolina, were present also.

SCHOOL FOR FIELD OFFICERS, OF FIELD ARTILLERY, U.S.A.

The Field Artillery Field Officers' School will begin its first course of instruction about Jan. 10 at Camp Bragg, N.C. Majors E. L. Gruber and D. M. Boore have been ordered to Camp Bragg, N.C., as instructors in this school and for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for its opening.

Pacific Islands Taken Up in The Arms Conference

President Harding in an address before the general board of the American Red Cross on Dec. 7, in speaking of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments and Far Eastern Affairs, said, "I know whereof I speak. We are going to succeed beyond our fondest hopes." The President did not divulge the basis of his belief.

In informal conversations with Secretary of State Hughes, Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, indicated Great Britain's wish for a broader agreement to insure peace in the Far East than is contained in the Anglo-Japanese understanding. A mutual pledge, in which the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France would participate, is said to have received the approval of the delegates, although none of the governments concerned has given the plan its final approval. Under the new agreement possible controversies over the Pacific islands alone, exclusive of the Hawaiian group and Yap, would come under the provisions of the new agreement. Yap is to be the subject of a new agreement, while Hawaii, for the purposes of the agreement, would be considered part of the American mainland. The proposed arrangement would contain no provisions affecting fortifications in the Pacific, nor is the naval reduction plan to be included. The project is regarded by the American delegates as establishing neither an alliance nor an entente, but only applying to the Pacific islands the principles of the Bryan peace treaties, to which the United States is already a party. A public statement on the subject is expected from Secretary Hughes in a few days.

The Japanese government is said to have assented to the proposed naval ratio of 5-5-3 upon conditions relating to United States bases in the Pacific.

France and Italy are reported to be planning to demand a united naval strength which would dominate the Mediterranean and Great Britain's route to India.

It was announced that France intends asking for a naval allotment of 310,000 tons, of which 75,000 tons is to be submarines. This total would exceed Japan's allotment, under the Hughes proposal, by 10,000 tons.

Italy is understood to intend asking for an early discussion of universal army limitation, which would involve all nations concerned, including Soviet Russia and the smaller European nations adjoining Russia.

The military, naval and financial advisers of the Chinese delegation have signed in protest at what they term "negative results" thus far obtained in connection with China's demands. The committee on Pacific and Far Eastern affairs adopted a declaration recognizing China's rights as a neutral in future wars.

ARMY CLASSIFICATION BOARD MAKES ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

All but eight of the officers of the Regular Army who have been placed tentatively in Class B have been notified of that fact by the Classification Board, of which Major Gen. C. G. Morton is president. Even the eight officers whose cases are still pending before the board may not be placed in Class B, as the board has not been able to reach an agreement upon them. That the board has practically completed its work is indicated by the fact that its president has taken a month's leave. There is not now a quorum of the board in Washington and will not be for two or three weeks. Although the number that have been placed in Class B has not been given out, it is admitted that it is much smaller than last year's list.

FIRST TROOPS FROM GERMANY SAILED ON CANTIGNY NOV. 26.

The first movement of American troops from Germany to the United States took place on Nov. 26, the Army transport Cantigny sailing from Antwerp with eight officers, 602 enlisted men and 103 members of their families. In accordance with the announcement of Oct. 22, this is the first movement of troops in the reduction of the American forces in Germany. To save expense troops are being returned in small numbers by utilizing only the normal transport service. The Cantigny arrived at New York Dec. 7.

\$100 for Best Account of Naval Vessels in War Zone

THE task of ensuring safe passage of shipping through the War Zone during the late hostilities was so highly important as to impose great responsibility and risk upon the Navy personnel of the small vessels assigned to patrol, escort, or submarine hunting duty. With a view to telling in its columns some of the untold stories of these experiences the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL offers to buy the best story of a War Zone experience on board a small American naval vessel in the War Zone, for \$100, the second best for \$50, the third best for \$25, and the fourth best for \$15. Each story must be written by a participant in the experience and must be received up to and including the 31st of January, 1922.

Weekly Review of Fighting Going On

Press dispatches of the past week are to the effect that the British government is continuing its efforts to arrive at an understanding with France for joint action of the two powers in settling the Greco-Turk conflict.

It has been evident that since the failure of the Greek attempt to capture Angora, Great Britain has been seriously concerned with bringing about a settlement of the Asia Minor situation on terms involving a considerable sacrifice of Greek interests. This attitude is the result of the pronounced Pan-Islamic reactions which were induced by British support of the Greek attack on the Turkish Nationalists and which throughout the Near and Middle East and India assumed proportions threatening British supremacy in this region.

The task of the British government has been greatly complicated by the Franco-Turkish treaty, which has had the effect of causing the Turkish Nationalists to take an extremely independent attitude toward a settlement with Greece. It seems doubtful whether they will consent to any terms short of a complete Greek withdrawal from Asia Minor. This far the British government cannot go without seriously compromising its imperial interests, for a complete Greek withdrawal would leave the weak British protectorate of Irak (Mesopotamia) open to attack by the Kemalist forces.

Constantinople in Danger.

It would, moreover, expose Constantinople to the danger of a Turkish attack via the Isthmus peninsula, a development which would probably draw in Bulgaria, eager to obtain an outlet to the Aegean, and thus precipitate the whole Balkan situation. It is obvious that Mustapha Kemal appreciates the value of the presence of Greece in Asia Minor as a force operating to coalesce the Mohammedan elements of the Near and Middle East and India in a Pan-Islamic movement under his own leadership in opposition to the Christian invasion and that in consequence he may be expected to take a more or less intransigent attitude toward British suggestions for Allied mediation in the Greco-Turk conflict.

The accompanying sketch gives an outline of the present Greek front in Asia Minor. This position was taken up following the Greek withdrawal from in front of Angora. It will be noted that the Greek forces are so disposed as to leave the Isthmus peninsula open to a Turkish advance against Constantinople. Following the tactics which they have employed on several previous occasions when they seemed to be in danger of losing British support, the Greeks have thus cleverly maneuvered so as to play on British fear of losing Constantinople and thus insure to themselves the continued assistance of Great Britain.

It is obvious that this situation for the time being gives France the upper hand in Asia Minor, an advantage which she may be expected to exploit in enforcing the French point of view in Central Europe.

Late press dispatches are to the effect that Mustapha Kemal has declined to receive a British mission sent from Constantinople for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the Angora government.

THE FAR EAST.

The activities of the four outstanding Chinese leaders, Chang-Tso-lin in Manchuria, Tsao Kun in Chihli, Wu Pei Fu in the Yangtze valley and Sun Yat Sen in South China, hold the center of interest in the Far East.

The Manchurian separatist movement under the leadership of Chang-Tso-lin was discussed in these columns last week. Further information indicates that this movement is based on the nationalistic and anti-foreign sentiment of the Manchurian tatars and Mongolian princes participating in the Harbin conferences, and that they aim to bring about a union of Mongolia and Manchuria under reactionary monarchial control, followed by the conquest of China and its reconstitution under a Manchu dynasty. But the extensive pro-Japanese history of Chang-Tso-lin and the reports that he is representing the need for Japanese support of the separatist coup combine to give rise to the suspicion that Japanese inspiration lies in the background of the movement.

Manchuria May Secede.

Tsao-Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, is apparently maintaining a measure of control of the situation in Peking by balancing the considerable strength of Wu Pei Fu, formerly one of his lieutenants, against the aspirations of Chang-Tso-lin. By this means he had for a while seemingly succeeded to a considerable extent in eliminating Chang-Tso-lin's influence in the Peking government. This situation is largely responsible for Chang's threat to bring about a secession in Manchuria, a threat which has forced the Central government to admit into the Cabinet one of his followers.

Wu Pei Fu, the over lord of the Yangtze valley, stands out as the big Nationalist figure in the present situation. He is the only prominent leader with a history free from suspicion of foreign subsidy or influence. Geographically and politically, he

occupies a mean position between the radicalism of Sun Yat Sen and the reactionary



Present Greek Front.

disloyalty of Chang-Tso-lin. With over a million soldiers under arms in China, his forces appear to be the only ones free for purely nationalistic purposes. He holds a military position of extraordinary strength based on the Pekin-Hankow railroad and disposed in rear of the navigable Yangtze. In this position he would seem to be in little danger from the threatened expedition of Sun Yat Sen, who in order to attack him would have to cross a wide stretch of disconnected territory.

For some time past it has been reported that a split had taken place between Sun Yat Sen and his principal military commander, Chen Chiung-Ming. The latter has been reported as unwilling to take part in an expedition against Wu Pei Fu, and it is even stated that he is considering uniting his forces with those of Wu Pei Fu with the purpose of establishing a central government of a military character with autonomy for the provinces. The difficulties above indicated of conducting an advance against the Yangtze forces would be sufficient to explain Chen's reluctance. However, Sun Yat Sen announces that he will lead the expedition in person. His chances of getting anywhere seem very slight.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY.

Special instructions to govern the annual physical examination of officers of the Army required by Par. 23, Compilation of General Orders, Circulars and Bulletins of the W.D., 1881-1915, as changed by Changes No. 18, Aug. 15, 1919, to be held in January, 1922, are announced in Circular 308, Dec. 1, 1921, W.D., issued this week.

The instructions, among other things, provide that each officer of the Regular Army on the active list, including general officers, will be examined by a board of Medical officers or by one Medical officer if no others are available. The examinations will be held in each corps area and department and in the A.E.F. and the District of Washington. Officers who will be on leave during the period prescribed for this examination (the month of January, 1922) will cause themselves to be physically examined prior to departure on leave.

The medical examiners will, if necessary, employ every diagnostic procedure at their disposal, including the use of the microscope, the X-ray or other laboratory methods, with a view to determining the true condition in doubtful cases.

In general the physical requirements for active service and the methods of determining the presence or absence of defects will be in accordance with those prescribed for admission to the Service in Army Regulations 40-105, but when in the opinion of the medical examiner any defect which is discovered will not interfere with the performance of active field duty by the officer examined, that officer will be regarded as physically qualified. The bearing of age on the physical findings will be given consideration in accordance with general medical principles.

NAVY CAPTAINS ASSIGNED TO NEW SEA COMMANDS.

The following captains of the Navy were assigned to sea commands this week as the result of the distribution growing out of the recommendations of the Selection Board: Capt. Wilbur Smith, from duty as recruiting inspector, Northeastern Division, to command the Argonne; Capt. A. W. Marshall, from Naval Operations to command the Pacific Destroyer Squadron; Capt. W. C. Asserson, from the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, to the Olympia; Capt. Stephen V. Graham, from the War College to the Oklahoma; Capt. O. P. Jackson, from the War College to the Mississippi; Capt. George T. Pettingill, from duty as inspector of ordnance at Midvale Steel Plant to command the New Orleans; Capt. G. E. Briggs, from the Bureau of Navigation to the Albany; Capt. R. W. McNeely, from the Naval Examining Board to the Delaware; Capt. G. R. Marvell, from the naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, W. Va., to the Arizona.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN REGULARS AND OTHER FORCES URGED.

An appeal is made by Secretary Weeks for co-operation between the Regular officers and the officers of the component parts of the Army of the United States. He declares that he has already observed evidence of this and insists that it should be continued.

"Whether at war or at peace," declares the Secretary, "we have a single national ideal. We cannot allow diversity of opinion on the issue of preparedness for war to detach us from that ideal. Hence there must be community of purpose among the individuals who make up our peace-time organization for national defense and those who are solely concerned in civilian pursuits. There must be a corps of commissioned leaders for the three components of the Army of the United States, maintained at the highest standards and inspired with our national aims. There must be a corps of Regular officers sufficient in numbers to maintain the Regular Army, to devote themselves to the life-time study of an intricate profession, and to diffuse the leaven of their knowledge through the mass of the nation. Responsibility for our military projects falls directly upon these. We should accordingly give them our trust and accord them our full co-operation."

"During my brief experience in this department I have observed a growth of the co-operative spirit among the officers of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserve Corps, and a communion between them and the civilians of the country that is the finest promise of a critical year in this department. The ultimate conclusion of my observations is that this co-operation, this community of spirit, must be fostered and maintained as one of the greatest sources of our strength in defense of our ideals."

Reports reaching the War Department indicate that close co-operation in recruiting between the Regular Army and National Guard is developing. Under the orders of the department the Regular Army officers are assisting in recruiting the National Guard and the National Guard is responding with enthusiastic support for the Regular establishment.

Under this policy, when an enlisted man is discharged from the Regular Army, his address and other data that might be of value to the National Guard authorities are forwarded to the adjutant general of the state in which the discharged soldier resides. Before he leaves the Regular Service he is urged to enter the National Guard.

ARMY NOMINATIONS TO BE MADE TO THE SENATE THIS WEEK.

The delay in sending to the Senate the Army nominations resulting from the release of the block in promotion is said to be due to tendering the recess commission to Major John F. Clapham in the rank of lieutenant colonel. It is stated that under the policy adopted by the War Department, Major Peck's nomination was to have been sent in prior to that of Major Clapham. Major Clapham was given the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Colonel Castner to brigadier general, while this was intended for Major Peck.

As forecast in these columns, the Judge Advocate General decided that officers in the Philippine Scouts are not eligible to be appointed to a higher grade than captain. The result of this opinion released 104 captains who were held up pending the decision of the War Department, and these recess promotions are announced on page 349. Nominations of all the recess promotions there shown were expected to go to the Senate this week.

TO ESTABLISH A FEDERAL BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS.

In a communication to Congress on Dec. 7 President Harding gave his approval to the proposal that a bureau of aeronautics be established in the Department of Commerce for the regulation and development of air navigation. His approval accompanied the annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Secretary of Commerce Hoover also emphasizing his endorsement of the project.

The President said, in part: "I think there can be no doubt that the development of aviation will be of great importance for the purpose of commerce, as well as for national defense. While the material progress in aircraft has been remarkable, the use has not as yet been extensively developed in America. This has been due in the main to lack of wise and necessary legislation. Aviation is destined to make great strides, and I believe that America, its birthplace, can and should be foremost in its development."

The report, which supplements one made in April to the President, recommends continuation of the air mail service and development of aviation for military and naval purposes. Liberal provision should be made the committee says, for maintenance of the Army and Navy air services, and for training of their personnel. The report emphasizes the necessity of encouraging scientific research and the construction of new and improved types of planes.

A bill to create a bureau such as is recommended by the committee is pending before the House Committee on Commerce.

U.S.M.A. Superintendent Urges Larger Cadet Corps

The annual report of Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, contains but one recommendation, and that a reiteration of his recommendation made in the preceding annual report, namely that the cadet corps, now with an authorized strength of 1,334, should be doubled, the increase to be assimilated in four annual increments, the necessary construction to be undertaken in consonance therewith.

Less than \$20,000,000 has been appropriated for construction at the U.S.M.A. since its foundation in 1802. The University of Chicago has from one beneficiary in his lifetime received more than \$50,000,000. Plans and estimates have been prepared covering the necessary construction to expand the strength of the Corps of cadets to 2,500.

Proposed Construction.

Sketches of the buildings are involved in the report. The total cost involved, excluding the two memorial buildings (Colosseum—World War memorial, and a new Memorial Hall) and the new hotel building, is estimated at \$6,000,000. Over a century ago, says General MacArthur, "with a population of more than 5,000,000 the Government authorized a corps of over 250. To-day, with a population increased twentyfold, the number of cadets in training is scarcely four times the original number authorized. This institution, together with the U.S. Naval Academy, represents the only contribution made upon the country at large for a free university education. It represents the apotheosis of the public school system, and in its development there should be that spirit of generous foresight that has marked the educational systems of the nation for the past century." General MacArthur regards a commensurate increase in the Corps of Cadets as the of a sound military policy that confronts the nation to-day, and says: "A comparatively small outlay now by the United States will serve in the future to lessen the tremendous expense and the loss of blood for which no money can pay when the unforeseen tragedy is upon us."

Improvements in the Curriculum.

The report tells of various changes in the curriculum that have been endorsed by distinguished educators and that have been found to give excellent results in a year's use at the Academy. In the Department of Tactics a "systematic and progressive drill schedule" has been effected which by means of the "job sheet method" strives to have the cadet at graduation conversant with the technique, tactics and functions of each arm of the Service. The summer training of the upper classes at a large Army cantonment has resulted significantly in superior training and a greater breadth of outlook for the Corps."

As a result of increased attention to the development of the physical side of the cadet, that he should not "fall below his possibilities as a motor-being" the report is able to show that out of a total average enrollment of 950 in this first trial year of compulsory mass athletics, 641 were individually coached until they were able to play in intra-mural match games of football, 641 in soccer, 550 in lacrosse, 337 in tennis, 263 in basketball, 240 in baseball, 100 in track and field, 25 in golf and 16 in polo, and were marked in their progress. This does not include the new cadet's preparatory course in baseball, football, lacrosse, tennis, track and field; also hockey and the indoor activities of swimming, boxing, wrestling, fencing, gymnastics, or riding.

Cadets' Privileges Extended.

The Academy regulations have been revised. In order to ease the abruptness of change between cadetship and an officer's commission, the privileges of 1st Classmen are extended. A 6-hour leave at week-ends is permitted, and the class is established upon a status of junior officers in their social relations with the officers of the post. New provisions introduced with the object of broadening the life of a cadet without lessening the rigor of his schedule include the opportunity to draw a money allowance for the purpose of permitting a cadet to exercise within a limited scope economy and responsibility as to the use of funds, permission to make purchases at the cadet exchange, and authority to receive packages as ordinary mail without inspection.

REPRESENTATIVE KAHN TAKES UP QUESTION OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

Chairman Kahn of the House Committee on Military Affairs has taken up with the War Department the question of turning the Transport Service of the Army over to private ship lines. He has made an inquiry as to what disposition will be made of the officers and crews on the ships in the Transport Service. He has also questioned the authority of turning the Service over to private concerns through an executive order.

The proposal is still before the President.

AVIATION

While we have always talked of three dimensions, and while we think we are three dimensional creatures, the fact remains that up to the present we have been making use of only two dimensions. The vertical, or third dimensional distances to which we have been accustomed when climbing a tree, traveling upstairs, or even in an express elevator going to the top of the Woolworth Building or down in a deep mine, are relatively so small that until the invention of aviation the third dimensions for all practical purposes remained an unknown quantity. Aviation has commenced and is daily continuing its exploration of the third dimension and the uses to which it can be put. This inevitably means a tremendous change in many directions.

AIRSHIP MOORING MASTS.

There has been developed by the U.S. Army Air Service a type of mooring mast which has proved successful for the mooring of airships. The mast consists of a structural steel tower held in a vertical position by steel cables. At the top is pivoted a cone-shaped padded buffer, which is designed to fit the nose of the airship and distribute the pressure of such airship uniformly over the surface thereof. At the base of the mast there is located a winch mechanism, operated by hand, designed to reel in a cable which is passed up the center of the mast over sheave wheels at the top and fastened, when the mast is in use, directly to the nose of the airship, which is suitably reinforced to withstand the strain.

The mast has been designed with particular reference to portability, being made up in four sections, each eighteen feet in length, making the total height seventy-two feet. An erecting derrick is provided, integral with the base of the mast, by means of which the mast may be installed in a minimum length of time.

For Ships up to 1,200,000 Cubic Feet.

Experiments with the mast conducted at Langley Field have been successful and, while slight alterations are being made, the basic idea and general dimensions of the mast, as they were originally designed and as they exist at present, will not be changed to any appreciable extent in future designs for this size mast. This mast will properly handle ships from the smallest size, i.e., 35,000 cubic feet capacity, to ships as large as the Roma, which has a capacity of 1,200,000 cubic feet.

Arrangements are being made for the installation of auxiliary devices, such as direct piping, through the mast to the ship, of water, fuel, buoyant gas, compressed air, etc.

The operation connected with the landing of an airship and attaching it to the mooring mast is a relatively simple matter, although caution and skill on the part of the airship pilot are required to insure the security of the craft against damage. Upon approaching the mast, at an elevation of between 100 and 200 feet, the mooring line is dropped and the end of it fastened to the end of the mooring mast cable. The winch is now operated, drawing the ship's nose securely up into the padded cone, and the ship is secure and safe from any damage from ordinary weather conditions, flying from this position exactly as a weather vane does.

Handled by 5 to 25 Men.

To perform the operation above outlined requires the services of but from five to twenty-five men, depending upon the nature of the air currents in the vicinity of the mast.

Upon approaching a mast preparatory to making a landing an airship "weighs off," i.e., the pilot discharges ballast or gas, depending upon whether the ship is "heavy" or "light," until the airship is in static equilibrium, or preferably a little "light," or, in other words, has a tendency to ascend upon the motors being idled and the dynamic effect of the controls neutralized. The ship is then directed toward the mast, approaching nose into the wind. Immediately the mooring cable is attached to the mast winch cable the propellers are reversed and a constant tension maintained upon the mooring cable until the ship is secure in the mast. In the absence of reversible propellers a few men are distributed upon the tail, handling guys to steady the ship into the wind and to prevent its yawing and riding up into the mast at too rapid a rate or by surges.

C-7 FLIGHT PROVES VALUE OF HELIUM.

The Navy's non-rigid dirigible C-7 proved the value of helium, the new non-inflammable gas discovered during the war, in her flight of Dec. 5. She flew to Washington from Hampton Roads, Va., and back again, making an actual demonstration of the lifting power of the new gas. She was the first "ship" of the air to be inflated with it and she met every test, her officers reported.

Not only was the ship sufficiently buoyant throughout her long double journey and safe from any danger of fire or explosion in air, but she carried back to Hampton Roads exactly the same amount of gas she took away. There was no dispersion through the rubberized fabric of the bag. The C-7 answered her rudders perfectly, nodding up and down over the city at the will of her pilots without "valving" to make her rise and drop. The official report of the round trip, as well as of the

preliminary flights at Hampton Roads, shows the test to have been wholly satisfactory.

The C-7 approached Washington from the south. She signalled her arrival by a series of twists and turns over the Capital. Her crew took a bird's-eye view of the Arms Conference, slipping down to a low altitude for the purpose. Then they had a close-up at the roof of the Navy Department building with hundreds of faces staring up at them from its windows. They did a little aerial sightseeing around Lincoln Memorial, Washington Monument and the figure of Freedom on the Capitol dome, then dropped over to the naval air station at Anacostia to come gently to earth with scores of husky bluejackets swinging onto the trailing drag ropes to hold the ship down.

No Wrinkle in Fabric.

A round of inspections followed. That business done with, the bluejackets let go and the ship shoved off for home.

The new gas has 98 per cent of the lifting power of hydrogen, the experts say, and the C-7 acted like it. The gas bag was distended until it looked in its silver paint like a solid mass of aluminum. There wasn't a wrinkle in the fabric.

The performance of the airship was excellent in every particular. The practical use of helium as a gas for the inflation of airships has been demonstrated beyond a doubt.

The natural gas wells in the United States afford a practical monopoly of the known sources of supply. According to the latest estimates, helium is escaping into the atmosphere at the rate of one and a quarter million cubic feet a day, or at a rate sufficient to fill four large airships a week.

Military Men Inspect Ship.

Many Navy and other Government officials and some of the visiting military and naval officials, here in connection with the Arms Conference, inspected the C-7 during her stay. The ship herself is of an old type, a semi-rigid airship driven by two motors and employed by the British during the war in scout patrol work along shore. The United States built a number for similar purposes, but did not send any abroad.

The crew of the C-7 for the initial flight was as follows: Lieut. Comdr. Zachary Lansdowne, U.S.N., commanding officer; Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Wood, altitude pilot; Lieut. A. T. Sewell, direction pilot; Chief Machinist's Mate Ferris, engineer. On the return trip the crew was: Lieutenant Commander Wood, commanding officer; Lieutenant Sewell, altitude pilot; Lieut. C. E. Banch, direction pilot; Chief Machinist's Mate Ferris, engineer.

Military Societies

NEW YORK CHAPTER, M.O.W.W.

A number of well known Army officers have recently become members of New York Chapter, Military Order of the World War. These include Col. Arthur Thayer, Lieut. Col. John L. Bond, Majors Frederick R. Palmer, Henry L. Kraft, Wade H. Carpenter, Edward A. Brown, Howard Donnelly, Walter R. Wheeler, Lucius M. Smith, Charles C. Herrick, Capt. Oscar W. Nettles, George L. Prindle, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. O. J. Troster, Capt. Sigurd Arnesen, Asa Colton, Louis J. DeMilhau, James C. Lewis, Jr., Eugene H. Valle, Lieut. Aaron H. Armon, Lieut. Comdr. Henry van Dyke and Ensign Harold L. Fleck.

At the meeting of the chapter to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York city, on Dec. 14, Capt. Felix Froger, a member of the chapter, and Maitre Marcel Cabigas, rapier fencing champion of the French Navy, are to give an exhibition of rapier fencing, to be followed by an exhibition of dagger fencing between noted French fencer named Yvon and M. Cabigas.

Brig. Gen. S. H. Wolfe, F.R.C., U.S.A., is receiving congratulations on his recent promotion to his present rank.

Because of business reasons Major G. C. Pope has been compelled to resign as adjutant of the chapter. He has been succeeded by Capt. Chandler Smith.

BED FOR NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Navy Relief Society is to have a bed in the Children's Hospital, Washington, as the result of the efforts of Mrs. John O. Nicolson and other women of the District of Columbia Chapter of the society, who succeeded in raising a fund of

\$5,000 in special contributions. The bed is intended for the use of the children of officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps, irrespective of whether their parents are living or dead. The bed is located in a private room. Endowment services are to take place soon. Mrs. Nicolson and the women interested with her take this opportunity of thanking, through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, all those who have so generously contributed to the fund.

IN BEHALF OF DISABLED VETERANS.

Patriotic women who are interested in the problem of the disabled veterans of the World War, and can give a one-day service, are invited to meet at the Army and Navy Club of America, 112 West 56th street, New York city, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Dec. 12. It is particularly desired to interest the women of families of members of the club in this holiday time undertaking in behalf of resident disabled former Service men. This praiseworthy project has been endorsed by the American Legion, The Veterans of Foreign Wars and other patriotic organizations.

Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, wife of the president of the club, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry and Major Almuth H. Vandiver have been appointed an organization committee for the city of New York for the national celebration of Forget-Me-Not Day, Dec. 17.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP A.M.A.A.

Beginning with the first of its fiscal year, the Army Mutual Aid Association started a drive for members (the first that it has had since before the World War), under the direction of a committee headed by Major Gen. Frank W. Coe and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Martin, U.S.A. On March 1 the membership was 1,658 and on Dec. 1 there was a net gain, over deaths and other separations, of 297. Since the drive started 358 officers have passed their examination and have been enrolled as members. The aims of the association, summed up briefly, are to provide immediate assistance, in the form of insurance, to the family of a deceased officer. The face of the policy, \$3,000, is paid upon receipt of official notification that the officer is dead. No other notification is necessary to start the association's check on the way to the family.

The Horse

ENDURANCE TEST RIDE FAULTS.

Major Charles L. Scott, U.S.A., on duty with the Remount Service, who is an enthusiastic Cavalryman and chairman of the breeding committee of the American Remount Association, and who rode in the endurance test ride from Camp Vail, N.J., to Washington, D.C., with other Army officers, Oct. 11 to 15, in an article in the November issue of The Remount, organ of the association, entitled "The Endurance Ride as I Saw It, and Suggestions for Future Rides," expresses himself plainly as to the practical value of such tests. He says, in part:

"Now, when all is said and done, what has been accomplished by this test, except to show that a good horse of any breed can stand an enormous amount of work under almost impossible conditions? Is it supposed to be a test to indicate a type of breeding for Cavalry purposes by conducting a test under Cavalry conditions? If so, we have made the conditions such as to make a joke of the Army and the Cavalry service."

No March for Cavalry.

"What Cavalry officer would attempt to march, or dare try to march, his command over such roads in full field equipment, at such rate of speed? He would not last one day. He either must consume more time or reduce his weight, or probably both. Under no conditions would he follow such roads.

"Tell me, too, in a test of any nature, isn't it considered necessary for anything that is tested to cover the same distance, with the same load, in the same time. The records show in the case of my mount that he made the required distance on the second day fifty minutes ahead of the two horses placed above him, and 112 minutes ahead of one horse placed above him; that on the third day he made seventy-two miles in nine minutes less than two horses placed above him, twenty minutes less than one horse placed above him and seventy-three minutes less than another horse above him. These were two exceedingly hard days. Note, also, on the last day, the time of Pathfinder and of Vagrant, in which they made up from seven to forty-four minutes on all horses in the test, although unquestionably going two miles farther. . . . I'm here to state that, had I been required on Pathfinder to stay with them, I am quite certain that I would have never reached Washington on horseback. . . . The fact that only one horse finished sound out of seventeen excellent horses apparently in good condition at the start, shows that the test was over an impracticable route, too severe to meet with public approval, particularly as

it has no parallel in any actual requirements for horse flesh.

Humane Treatment for Riders.

"I would also suggest a little humane treatment, in future tests, of the rider and the elimination of the ridiculous requirement that he must receive no assistance of any nature from any source in the care of his mount. A man who rides in this test, to properly care for his mount, gets, at most, four hours' sleep and usually three hours per night. The balance of the time he is either slaving with his horse or pounding the saddle. He is, therefore, seldom, towards the end of the test, mentally or physically fit to ride a horse; in least unsociable, and not in a mood to live up to or graciously tolerate petty rules."

Sport

MARINES BRAT ARMY AT FOOTBALL

Before 15,000 spectators, among them being many officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, a football team from the Marine unit at Quantico, Va., defeated a team from the 3d Corps Area at Homewood Field, Baltimore, on Dec. 3 by a score of 20 to 0.

It was a glorious victory, and although the Army fought hard it was no match for the fast, hard-hitting Leatherneck outfit. Great enthusiasm attended the annual clash between the two Service teams, among the rooters on either side being Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., and Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C.

With Service promptitude, Burnbrook of the Army, at 2:30 o'clock, kicked off in the direction of the Marines, who were only too anxious to lay hands on the ball, and before Lieut. Robert V. Ignico, captain of the Army team, could steady his men against the varied and swift onslaught of the invaders from Quantico, the latter had swept across the Army's parade ground for a touchdown. Collectively the Army shook itself, not only on the field, but in the stands as well, and thereafter, for the rest of the quarter, though swept off their feet, scattered and trampled upon, the Army held the Marines from scoring.

What the Marines Did.

The second quarter opened with the ball in Army's knapsack, ten yards from the goal posts. Captain Ignico, who is an excellent punter, was a bit nervous, as it was the fourth down, so he kicked the ball for a gain of fifty yards. Again the Marines tore the Army line to pieces and fought their way down the field, not being able to score, however, for the Army seemed to have an eleven-yard comeback.

After considerable maneuvering in the third period the Army made its first and only down. However, this was made on Army's own 17-yard line, and did not change Captain Beckett's calculations to any great extent. This period was marked by a consistent gaining by the Marines, and frequent returns by punting from the Army. The period ended with the ball in possession of the Marines, on Army's overworked 10-yard line. In the last period four assorted plays carried the ball across Army's goal line, the score being 13 to 0.

The Army continued to offer the best defense it possessed and fought hard every minute, but, unable to solve the various shifts (something on the order of Penn-State) and end runs, was soon following McManus, of the Marines, down the field in a 35-yard dash. Once again a buck and a pass and a drive carried the ball across for the Marines, and the score became 20 to 0 against the Army. The game ended with the Marines in possession of the ball on Army's 30-yard line, and driving like mad.

The line-ups: Army—DeWitt l.t., Boller l.t., Morse lg., Plank c., Armour r.t., Stingle r.e., Kelly q.b., Hilliard l.h., Burnbrook r.h., Ignico f.b., Marquines k.l.e., Liveridge l.t., Rogers l.g., Payne c., Cereck r.g., Beckett (captain) r.t., Skinner r.e., Palmer q.b., Sanders l.h., Levonis r.h., Goette f.b.

Referee, George Hoban of Dartmouth. Umpire, E. R. Campbell of Brown. Field judge, R. N. Hogsett of Dartmouth. Head linesman, Dr. Ray Van Orman of Cornell.

Captain Mabbutt's Play.

Six members of the marine team are listed as former college football stars. The individual hero of the line was Smith, an Indian, of the Army. Capt. C. J. Babbutt, of the Army, furnished considerable amusement after his entry into the game. Weighing nearly 300 pounds, he kept the doctor on the marine side busy pumping air into players he chance to fall on. Though the game was especially clean, the two team doctors covered more ground with their black bottles than did the ball in its journey up and down the field.

It is reported that notwithstanding the limited Congressional appropriations for the year, no little money changed hands as a result of the game.

NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Navy Athletic Association will be held at the Officers' Club, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, at 8:15 p.m., Dec. 12.

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NATIONAL GUARD

STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD.

General recruiting for all branches of the National Guard in all states for November was gratifying to the Military Bureau of the War Department. The increase in the Guard came mostly from New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Federal recognition was extended to sixty-three National Guard units during the month.

On Nov. 30, the strength of the National Guard was 135,255 officers and enlisted men. This is an increase of 3,034 officers and men over that of the month of October.

The following units of the Guard were extended Federal recognition during November:

California—Co. H, 159th Inf.; Hqrs. Co., 2d Battn. 159th Inf.; Co. A, 159th Inf.; Hqrs. Co., 180th Inf.

Colorado—Hqrs. Co., 2d Battn. 177th Inf.; Hqrs. Co., 1st Battn. 177th Inf.

Indiana—Hqrs. Co., 152d Inf.; Co. M, 152d Inf.; Hqrs. Co., 139th F.A.; Med. Detach. Staff; Co. L, 152d Inf.; Hqrs. Co., 182d Inf.

Illinois—Med. Detach. 122d F.A.

Iowa—Co. M, 138d Inf.

Louisiana—Co. F, 156th Inf.

Massachusetts—Co. G, 3d Inf.; Med. Detach. 31st Brigade Hqrs.; Co. M, 3d Inf.

Michigan—Service Co., 125th Inf.

Missouri—Service Co., 140th Inf.

New York—Co. B, 14th Inf.; Service Co., 14th Inf.; Batt. D, 212th F.A.; Hqrs. Co., 1st Battn. 107th Inf.; Hqrs. Co., 2d Battn. 108th Inf.; 3d Battn. Hqrs. Detach. and combat train, 106th F.A.; Howitzer Co., 107th Inf.; Co. K, 174th Inf.; 2d Battn. Hqrs. Detach. and combat train, 106th F.A.; Med. Detach. 27th Div. trains; 27th M.P. Co.; Co. I, 174th Inf.; Co. A, 174th Inf.; Co. L, 174th Inf.; 2d Battn. Hqrs. and Hqrs. Co., 107th Inf.

Ohio—Wagon Co. No. 123.

Oklahoma—Hqrs. Co., 1st Battn. 179th Inf.; Hqrs. Batt., 180th F.A.; Co. B, 179th Inf.; Hqrs. Co., 3d Battn. 179th Inf.; Batt. C, 189th F.A.

Pennsylvania—Hqrs. Co., 2d Battn. 110th Inf.; 28th Tank Co.; 103d Med. Lab. Section; 3d Battn. Hqrs. Detach. and combat train, 106th F.A.; 107th Sanitary Co.

Porto Rico—Howitzer Co., Inf.

South Carolina—Hqrs. and Hqrs. Co., 2d Battn. 118th Inf.; Hqrs. and Hqrs. Co., 3d Battn. 118th Inf.

Texas—Hqrs. 3d Battn. 142d Inf.; Co. 144th Inf.; Co. M, 142d Inf.; Co. F, 142d Inf.; Co. A, 142d Inf.; Service Co., 142d Inf.

Virginia—Hospital Co.

West Virginia—Co. A, 150th Inf.; Co. F, 150th Inf.

Wisconsin—Hqrs. Batt., 120th F.A.; Sqdn. Hors. and Cav. Sqdn.; Co. A, 1st Inf.

Wyoming—Hqrs. Troop, 1st Cav.

N.G. ALLOTMENTS COMPLETED.

The following states have completed their 1922 allotment of National Guard troops: Maryland, Oregon and Washington. In addition to the above, the following states have begun to organize the units assigned them for 1922, but this organization has not been completed: Arizona, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Utah.

PASSAGE OF BILL IS URGED.

To urge the passage by the House of the bill (S.2307) providing for a number of amendments to the National Guard provisions of the National Defense act, the Adjutants General Association will meet in Washington Dec. 12. The bill was passed by the Senate Aug. 11 last and is now pending in the House Committee on Military Affairs. A request made by Chairman Kahn of the committee for a special rule to pass the bill was refused in the last session by the Committee on Rules. It is believed that when the Adjutants General have demonstrated the urgent need of the amendments contained in the bill it will be passed at this session.

Perhaps the most important provision of the bill is an amendment by which officers of a federally recognized unit of the National Guard will be qualified for the same grade and branch in the Officers' Reserve Corps without the present limitation that such officer shall have had war service. This, it is urged, is in line with the general policy of the War Department of maintaining a close relation between the Organized Reserves and the National Guard.

There is a provision in the bill for the amendment of Section 67 of the National Defense act so as to authorize the paying of clerks in the U.S. property disbursing office from appropriations for the National Guard. An amendment to Section 81 provides for the detail of three National Guard officers as assistants to the Chief of the Militia Bureau. An amendment to Section 90 authorizes the employment of mechanics to care for motors in the National Guard. By changing Section 109 commanding officers of companies and corresponding units shall receive \$240 a year in addition to drill pay. In a great many cases a lieutenant commands the unit to which a captain is usually assigned, but under the present law he cannot receive the extra \$240 that is provided for a captain. In other cases a major has a captain's command and is not entitled to the extra pay. The bill proposes to amend the National Defense act so as to provide for the pay of warrant officers in the

National Guard. This grade did not exist at the time that the National Guard pay provisions of the National Defense act became a law. Under the bill enlisted men of the National Guard are to be paid from the disbursing office instead of by the finance officers of the corps area headquarters.

N.G. UNITS FEDERALIZED.

The following National Guard organizations were extended recognition during the week Nov. 14-Nov. 19, 1921:

Colorado—157th Inf.: Hqrs. and Hqrs. Co., 1st Battn., Canon City.

Indiana—152d Inf.: Co. L, Warsaw; Co. M, Marion.

Massachusetts—51st Inf. Brigade; Medical Dept. Detachment, Boston.

Missouri—140th Inf.: Service Co., Cape Girardeau.

New York—174th Inf.: Co. K, Tonawanda. 106th Field Art.: Hqrs. Detachment and Combat Train, 2d Battn., Buffalo. 27th Division Trains: (Q.M.C.), Medical Dept. Detachment, Brooklyn.

Oklahoma: 189th Field Art.: Battery C, Tulsa.

Pennsylvania—110th Inf.: Hqrs. Co., 2d Battn., Altoona.

Texas—142d Inf.: Co. G, Amarillo; Co. M, Chillicothe. 144th Inf.: Co. G, Dallas.

Wisconsin—Co. A, 107th Engrs., Viroqua (converted from Troop D, 1st Sep. Sqdn., Cav. Wis. N.G.).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Engineer battalion of the District of Columbia National Guard, which formed a part of the composite regiment which acted as escort at the burial of the remains of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington on Nov. 11, has been officially commended for its marching and appearance in letters to Adjutant Gen. R. D. La Garde, D.C.N.G., from Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of Militia Bureau, and Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholz, U.S.A., commanding the District of Washington.

ILLINOIS.

Col. Thomas Hammond was recently appointed to command the 2d Illinois N.G. Field Artillery (formerly the 7th Illinois Inf.). The 1st Artillery, Illinois N.G., was Federalized as the 122d Artillery on Nov. 24 and new colors were presented to the organization.

NORTH CAROLINA.

All units allotted the state of North Carolina for the present fiscal year have been organized and accepted by the War Department except the following: Two Engineer companies, one Ambulance company (tentatively located), one Field Hospital company, one Veterinary company (tentatively located), one Motor Transport company, two battalions F.A. (155 How.), two batteries (tentatively located), one company Coast Artillery (tentatively located). In locating units the state authorities have in each case considered the state as a whole and have endeavored to cover as many counties as possible and twenty-five counties now have units.

Co. L, 120th Inf., and the Headquarters detachment, Combat Train, 117th Field Art., made the best showing in drill attendance during the month of October. Each of these units paraded eighty per cent. Some units were down as low as fifty-eight per cent. Batt. B, 117th Field Art., Louisburg, is receiving its equipment. Co. G, 200th Art. (Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Co.), Raeford, also is receiving its equipment and besides the large caliber machine guns, this company has been issued rifles and pistols.

VIRGINIA.

Capt. T. A. W. Gillam has been unanimously elected captain of the Norfolk Blues. He served overseas during the World War in the Artillery.

Capt. W. D. Armstrong was appointed Nov. 3 as C.O. of Company G, 1st Inf., Petersburg, Va. Lieut. E. S. Jones was also appointed the same day as adjutant, 2d Battalion, 1st Inf., commanded by Major P. B. Lanier.

The Governor has appointed John N. Cronly, former captain, Inf., U.S.A., as first lieutenant of Infantry, Va. N.G., and assigned him to duty with the 1st Infantry. He served overseas in the 4th Ammunition Train, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. Robert E. Craighill, recently commissioned in the 2d Infantry, has been identified with the military service since 1880, when he was captain of the Virginia Zouaves Infantry, which later participated in the war with Spain. He is a World War veteran of the 115th Infantry.

WASHINGTON.

The machine gun organizations of the National Guard of the state of Washington, under the direction of Lieut. K. W. Thorn, U.S.A., instructor, will be given the same course of instruction, with a few

variations, that is being given the officers' classes at Camp Benning, Ga.

Lieutenant Thom will carry on a correspondence course of instruction for the officers of the Guard machine gun organizations in addition to course given the companies. The companies will do little actual firing with the guns, except on the thousand-inch range. However, advanced machine gun firing will be taken up during the field encampment in 1922.

GENERAL DYER REVIEWS 212TH N.Y.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N.Y.N.G., reviewed the 212th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, C.A.C. (12th N.Y.), under Col. N. B. Burr, in its armory in New York city, Dec. 1. General Dyer was formerly colonel of the 12th. The regiment was reorganized as an Anti-Aircraft command last spring. General Dyer expressed himself as being "highly pleased" with the showing it made at the review. Among the officers present at the review were Col. Robert W. Leonard, Rhinelander Waldo and G. B. Roosevelt.

106TH FIELD ARTILLERY REVIEWED.

The 105th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., Col. R. W. Marshall, was reviewed in the armory of the 2d Battalion of the command in the Bronx, New York city, on the night of Nov. 30 by Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Weld, N.Y.N.G., who was colonel of the 105th overseas. Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate, who also served with the A.E.F., presented 169 officers and men, who had served with the regiment in France, with citations for "exceptional service in action." There were exhibition drills, polo and basketball games and a mêlée.

RIDING CLASSES FOR NEW YORK N.G.

Capt. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., Cav., U.S.A., instructor of Cavalry, N.Y.N.G., stationed at New York city, is conducting equitation classes for both officers and non-coms. Col. M. D. Bryant, 1st Cav., N.Y.N.G., has offered a prize to the officers or non-com. in his command who, at the end of the instruction season, makes the greatest advancement in equitation. The prize is a bronze relief plaque. Training in polo in the 1st Cavalry, under Capt. Harry Kempner, has commenced in the armory in Brooklyn.

Industrial Mobilization

The development of a new war machine from the tractor used for cultivation and hauling purposes in time of peace is one of the best examples of the way in which the necessities of modern war make use of industrial machines, though the original inventors had no realization of their comparative possibilities.

AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS MEET.

A series of meetings throughout the country, which promise to aid greatly in the furtherance of commercial aviation, are being held under the auspices of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Inc., whose headquarters are in New York city. The society has 5,000 members, among them being many of the foremost engineers and aircraft designers of the United States. At these meetings, which are conducted in different cities, speakers tell what has actually been done both here and overseas in the way of commercial aviation. Discussions follow on problems still to be solved.

Among subjects that receive attention are the relation of civil aviation to national defense, airways, landing fields, ground organizations, legal aspects and radio and meteorological service. In connection with the first subject moving pictures are shown of the recent bombing tests by the Army Air Service and by the Navy against former German warships off the Delaware capes.

Retarding Aviation Development.

At a meeting held in St. Louis on Dec. 1 the principal speaker was Col. J. G. Vincent, vice president of engineering, Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, who during the World War did much for the development of the Liberty motor for aerial use and who took a prominent part in Government war-time activities. Grouping the influences that he said are retarding the development of aviation into five specified divisions, Colonel Vincent discussed each one in the order of its importance in an effort to point out the limitations that exist as differentiated from misconceived non-existent limitations and to indicate remedial measures stimulative to a provident trend and vigorous growth of aviation.

The subjects discussed included adequate landing fields, real and imaginary dangers of flying, single and multi-engine airplanes, passenger comfort and commercial considerations. He said, among other things: "Wherever the subject of flying is under discussion we hear queries as to

why aviation does not progress, why the Government does not do this or that to encourage aviation. I firmly believe that aviation is developing as fast as the state of the art and existing conditions will permit. While I must say that at times the outlook is by no means encouraging, yet on second consideration it is apparent that aviation is following the inflexible rule that has governed the development of all our transportation facilities. Aviation must be made to pay its way; it cannot be coddled on Government subsidies; it cannot be nursed along in half-hearted competition with the older forms of transportation; it must prosper on its own merit or not at all. The time is bound to come when we will consider, not whether we can afford to use the plane, but whether we can afford not to use it."

Dangers in Flying.

Referring to the dangers in flying, Colonel Vincent classed that of the engine stalling as first and foremost. He thought that, directly or indirectly, stalling is responsible for the greatest percentage of fatal crashes. Engine failure, he asserted, may be regarded as extremely serious only during the initial seconds after take-off. A forced landing with a dead engine from any reasonable altitude over ordinary flat country rarely results in serious consequences. He denied that he was ready to admit that engine failure in the air can be regarded as an unpreventable occurrence.

A factor against the progress of commercial aviation, he continued, is the lack of comfort afforded passengers. This is a real handicap. The usual comments made by passengers upon returning to ground are that the sensation was nothing like what had been pictured, and that in fact the experience was rather mild. Complaint was made of the noise of the engine and propeller. This is a difficult problem to overcome, but this noise must be suppressed before aerial transportation can rival ground transportation on the score of comfort.

Another unfavorable influence is the unsuitability of the average airplane for commercial purposes. This is largely responsible for the difficulty in interesting capital in commercial flying ventures. War-time machines have been built over in an endeavor to construct a peace-time passenger carrying airplane. The indifferent results following this have been appreciated. Excellent machines have been built since the war for passenger carrying and many of these are giving splendid service overseas, but the cost of operation and maintenance, as well as the rate of depreciation, are so high that it is doubtful whether any of the ventures based on their operation could pay their way without the generous subsidies provided by enterprising foreign governments. Colonel Vincent asserted that he believed not even aviation's staunchest supporters will claim that aviation can be made to pay from the start, because there is bound to be a period of development and experimentation that will more than absorb all possible profits.

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 341.)

tative Kelley, chairman of the Naval subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, "until we see what the Arms Conference does before we take up the Naval appropriations."

"Suppose the conference continues in session for four or five months or even a year?" was asked.

"Oh, if they take too long I suppose we will have to take up the Naval estimates," replied Mr. Kelley.

There is a slight increase in the total expenditures for the Navy Department. The estimates are \$425,932,367.13 for 1923 as compared with the appropriations of \$425,848,079.37 for 1922.

Controversy Over Navy Base

An estimate for the development of a "fleet base" at Alameda may bring on a lengthy controversy. This expenditure is attached to a provision by which the Government accepts a site at Alameda for one dollar which will stir up another fight in Congress between the friends of Mare Island and those who advocate the establishment of a new shore station in the lower part of San Francisco Bay.

Already the advance guard of the two forces in Congress who have been engaged in a no-quarter fight over the shore station plans for San Francisco Bay are in contact. The upper bay and Northern California Congressmen insist that this item means the abandonment of the Mare Island Navy Yard. They will make a fight to kill it in the House Committee on Appropriations. Last session they kept it out of the bill in the House. In a different form it was reported out of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. This was a signal for a free for all fight on the floor of the Senate. The naval bill was held up at the regular session on account of debate upon the item. When it came up in the special session it was defeated.

The Alameda supporters have a favorable report from the general board of the Navy and a joint Congressional committee which made a special investigation. But even with these they have not been able to secure the adoption of any provision looking towards the establishment of a new shore station in the lower part of the bay.

RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Officers' Reserve Corps

Naval Reserve Force

Enlisted Reserve Corps

Reserve Officers' Training Corps

Citizens' Military Training Camps

Officers commissioned in the O.R.C. are invited to apply to the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for interpretations of any of the Reserve Corps Regulations as to the meaning of which they are in doubt.

Officers' Reserve Corps

O.R.C. COMMISSIONS ACCEPTED.

The following commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the sections indicated, were accepted Nov. 23-Dec. 2, inclusive:

Brigadier Generals—

DeBevoise, C. I., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Stephen, A., Washington, D.C.

Colonels—

Howe, T. D., F.A., Boston, Mass.
Taylor, W. A., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Whipple, R. L., Worcester, Mass.

Lieutenant Colonels—

Carroll, P. A., A.S., N.Y. city.
Hartney, H. E., A.S., Washington, D.C.
Hawkins, R. H., Ord., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Moyahan, T. J., Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Majors—

Brown, F. Z., Inf., Dexter, Me.
Burks, J. W., Inf., Waverly, Tenn.
Crosier, C. G., Inf., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Dempsey, W. A., Q.M., Westfield, N.J.
Dick, W. E., Engrs., Detroit, Mich.
Drew, C. D., Engrs., Plaistow, N.H.
Elvins, R. E., Med., Spokane, Wash.
Henley, M. G., Inf., Indianapolis, Ind.
Hildreth, H. S., Inf., Mountain Lakes, N.J.
Johnson, S. I., Inf., Negros Is., P.I.
Kipp, I. J., Inf., St. Paul, Minn.
Lake, B. M., Q.M., Denver, Colo.
McKean, A. T., J.A.G., Austin, Texas.
Shattuck, E. L., Inf., Idaho Falls, Idaho.
Simmons, L., Med., Sarcoxie, Mo.
Sorenson, H. Q.M., Bismarck, N.D.
Waddell, T. S., I.G., Pierce City, Mo.
White, G. C., Q.M., New York city.
Williams, L. D., Engrs., Astoria, Ore.

Captains—

Adams, W. H., Q.M., Highland Park, Mich.
Aitken, R. I., Inf., New York city.
Alderdice, C. E., Cav., Waxahachie, Texas.
Badger, O. K., Sig., Guatemala City, Guatemala, C.A.
Barnett, J. S., Jr., Inf., Waco, Texas.
Bogrett, W. J., Engrs., Medford, Mass.
Bunn, P. A., Dent., Providence, R.I.
Burke, P. S., Q.M., Luck, Wash.
Burk, E. A., Med., St. Louis, Mo.
Campbell, A. E., Inf., Seattle, Wash.
Denny, F. C., Med., Madison, Ind.
Dryer, O. G., R.C., Lansing, Mich.
Dyer, O. F., Q.M., Fort Wm. McKinley, P.I.
Earp, Claude C., Ord., Nevada, Mo.
England, E. W., Q.M., Detroit, Mich.
Eppier, J. M., Ord., Jersey City, N.J.
Ewing, H. E., Vet., Columbus, Ohio.
Ferguson, O. J., Inf., Cambridge, Mass.
Foss, M. W., Dent., Brockton, Mass.
Foye, F. M., D.C., Santa Rosa, Calif.
Freeman, F. H., Inf., Little Rock, Ark.
Garrett, W. B., Dental, Caruthersville, Mo.
Gavit, W. P., C.A., New York city.
Gehin, G. W., Q.M., Newark, N.J.
Gibbs, Frank, Engrs., West Medford, Mass.
Gordon, D., Engrs., Lynn, Mass.
Irwin, V. Q.M., Quarry Heights, Balboa, C.Z.
James, H. C., Jr., Sig., St. Paul, Minn.
Joseph, R. J., Med., New Athens, Ill.
Kaysing, F. H., Engrs., Kansas City, Mo.
Keely, H. L., Inf., New Dorp, N.Y.
Knauf, F. H., Engrs., Westfield, N.J.
Knight, F. P., Cav., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Long, J. W., Q.M., Helena, Mont.
McCormack, H. C., Engrs., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MacEwan, O. L., Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.
McGuinness, C. E., Inf., Helena, Mont.
Maring, W. F., Jr., Q.M., Jefferson City, Mo.
Reed, T. D., Med., Dannemora, N.Y.
Robinson, Monte V., Med., Chicago, Ill.
Sasser, J. E., M.A.C., Washington, D.C.
Shannon, W. H., Vet., Dorchester, Mass.
Stephenson, W. H., Cav., Philadelphia, Pa.
Toomey, T. N., Med., St. Louis, Mo.
Toussaint, A. U., Q.M., Jersey City, N.J.
Wenstrand, R. T., Q.W.S., Omaha, Nebr.

First Lieutenants—

Angus, Hill F.A., Madill, Okla.
Balcom, S. B., Inf., New York city.
Bartlett, John L., Inf., Goose Creek, Texas.
Beard, D. M., Inf., Columbus, Ohio.
Betts, H. T., Q.M., Milford, Del.
Blumeister, W. C., Engrs., Detroit, Mich.
Bliss, G. L., Inf., Mount Vernon, N.Y.
Brooks, C. C., Inf., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Campbell, W. E., Q.M., Trenton, N.J.
Cobb, R. S., Inf., Edgewood, R.I.
Coskey, G. L., Engrs., Kansas City, Mo.
Cornelia, Valentine, Inf., Governors Island, N.Y.
Dunning, J. J., Med., Dallas, Texas.
Duthie, W. E., Cav., Janesville, Wis.
Dresser, E. G., Inf., New York city.
Erickson, H. E., Inf., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Green, G. Q.M., Fort Jay, N.Y.
Gudorf, Sylvan, A.S., Baltimore, Md.
Hadley, E. E., Med., Washington, D.C.
Hand, C. N., Chaplain, Claremont, Calif.
Harris, L. W., Cav., Whitney, Texas.
Hart, W. R., Inf., Iowa City, Iowa.
Herzakowitz, A., Inf., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Kilner, E. B., Inf., New York city.
Lukens, L. N., Jr., Haverford, Pa.
MacDonald, A. H., Inf., South Bend, Ind.
Maness, H. L., Dental, Anderson, Mo.
Mathis, R. C., Vet., Blytheville, Ark.
Moe, G. E., S.S., Rushford, Minn.
Munger, R. F., Inf., Chicago, Ill.
Neumann, George, Inf., Fort Clayton, C.Z.
Parker, W. E., Chaplain, North Andover, Mass.
Patton, R. A., Inf., Mason City, Iowa.
Pearson, C. A., Q.M., Marietta, Ark.
Rockefeller, E. R., Inf., New York city.
Rodriguez, H., Inf., Camp Gaillard, C.Z.
Rhodes, C. W., Q.M., San Francisco, Calif.
Schickele, G. H., Q.M., Converse Station, N.J.
Snyder, J. S., Inf., Milwaukee, Wis.
Soper, H. H., Inf., Owatonna, Minn.
Stanley, J. M., A.G., Galveston, Texas.
Stevens, E., Sig., Kansas City, Kas.

Thomas, H. P., Inf., Tawas City, Mich.
Weaver, W. C., F.A., Kansas City, Mo.

Second Lieutenants—

Allen, L. S., A.S., Avoca, N.Y.
Arnold, D. D., A.S., Langley Field, Va.
Bagnato, R. M., Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.
Cantrell, C. C., S.S., Greenville, Texas.
Cole, Franklin, A.S., Dover, N.H.
Cook, E. C., A.S., Oak Park, Ill.
Cooper, S. A., Inf., Graham, N.C.
Crawford, W. C., A.S., Honolulu, H.T.
Cronk, H. M., A.S., New York city.
Darnall, C. E., Inf., Hyattsville, Md.
Davis, J. O., Inf., Long Branch, N.J.
Dow, W. A., A.S., Shanghai, China.
Eddy, L. E., A.S., San Francisco, Calif.
Flannery, H. V., L., Cav., Muncie, Ind.
Frey, A. J., Inf., Winona, Minn.
Ginsberg, A. W., Q.M., Fairfield, Ohio.
Harris, W. B., Jr., Inf., Princeton, N.J.
Hengerer, H. B., Ord., Phoenix, N.Y.
Hutchinson, G. W., A.S., Raleigh, N.C.
Hutto, C. E., Inf., Seligman, Ariz.
Jamison, R. P., A.S., Los Angeles, Calif.
Kearns, D. F., A.S., Langley Field, Va.
Leikari, M. A., A.S., Langley Field, Va.
McCarthy, C. J., C.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Mattoon, H. F., Inf., Beatrice, Neb.
Park, Leslie, A.S., Hebron, Ohio.
Parr, R. D., A.S., Washington, D.C.
Peters, James S., Sig., New York city.
Porter, A. A., A.S., Hampton, Va.
Priem, C. D., Inf., Jackson, Minn.
Risley, R. H., A.S., Hampton, Va.
Robak, C. L., Q.M., Newark, N.J.
Robins, Ernest A., Staff Specialist, Salem, Ore.
Ruby, Armand, Inf., Worcester, Mass.
Saterlie, A. O., F.A., Minneapolis, Minn.
Saults, H. F., Engrs., Elmsford, N.Y.
Simpson, J. W., F.A., New York city.
Smith, W. L., Q.M., Buchanan, W. Va.
Triggs, A. J., Q.M., Fort McPherson, Ga.
Turp, J. S., Inf., Yardside, N.J.
Walker, J. W., C.A., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Walsh, J. J., Inf., Bayonne, N.J.
Watt, H. S., A.S., Chicago, Ill.
Wolfgang, G. H., A.S., St. Paul, Minn.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

The mobilization of 2,000,000 men is provided for in the plans described in the first report of Secretary of War John W. Weeks submitted to Congress on Dec. 8. The Secretary deals with the fundamental principles of preparedness throughout his report, and indicates the organization that would be required and how they should be raised through providing the country with an adequate land force.

While the Secretary yields to the demand for economy in the expenses of the Government, he indicates clearly that he does not think the Regular Army is on a normal basis. He declares that 1,500 officers will be needed for instruction purposes in connection with the development of the general scheme of preparedness.

The Secretary in his report states that the plans for complete defense provided for an initial mobilization of a force of approximately 2,000,000 men organized into six field armies, and that the Regular Army should contribute nine divisions, the National Guard eighteen and the Organized Reserves twenty-seven divisions and the majority of special units. The action of Congress limiting the strength of the Army in time of peace to 150,000 men reduces it to a bare skeleton, and its reorganization on the basis contemplated in the mobilization plan must be delayed until Congress provides the necessary support, he says.

National Guard Divisions.

The National Guard divisions, or their subordinate divisions which served during the World War, have been reconstituted and three additional divisions created. At the end of the year 113,630 officers and men were recognized out of an authorized strength of 212,076. Instruction camps have been provided under the supervision of the various corps area commanders and upwards of 500 Regular officers will be on duty as instructors at these camps. The procurement of officers of the National Guard is proceeding satisfactorily.

Organized Reserves.

The Secretary tells of the steps taken to organize a reserve which in a war would constitute the major component of the Army of the United States. In brief, groups of selected officers and men of the Regular Army will be placed at the disposal of corps area commanders to assist in the formation of units of Organized Reserves, and assemblies of Reserve officers will be arranged for to discuss plans for the organization of units and their instruction. By the end of the calendar year it is expected that all of the divisions, or subordinate units thereof, which served in the World War will have been reconstituted in form and will be ready to begin enlistment.

"Thus," says the Secretary, "the skeleton of an effective force will have been created, which will require for its completion the patriotic support and co-operation of the people in keeping it filled with trained men."

To secure uniformity in the selection of general officers for the Reserve forces provision is being made for a board of general officers of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps to make recommendations to the Secretary of War relative to all candidates for appointment or Federal recognition as general officers. Under the plans adopted,

each Reserve officer is assigned in time of peace to the office he will fill upon mobilization.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the Secretary says, is functioning successfully and its graduates will constitute the main source of officers for the Officers' Reserve Corps. It is believed that the applications from young men for training will considerably exceed the abilities of the War Department to provide training as limited by appropriations. Regular officers detailed on Reserve Officers' Training Corps duty at schools and colleges have obtained excellent results.

Industrial Mobilization.

Mr. Weeks in his report also emphasizes the vital necessity of industrial mobilization. He refers to the work that is being done in this direction by Assistant Secretary of War J. Mayhew Wainwright, and expresses the hope that there will be cooperation between the War Department and the big industries on this important feature of preparedness. He says:

"We must also consider the mobilization of supply and the effective development of technique, without which levies of men are helpless. The problem of industrial mobilization has been divided into its elements, relating to commodities, labor, power and transportation. A large number of officers in the supply branches have been assigned the duty of preparing special reports in detail. Those engaged in industrial pursuits will be of special value in assisting the studies of their own specialties."

"A systematic method of determining the requirements of the War Department has been prepared which will enable us to predict the exact quantities of all articles necessary for a war reserve. It is expected to maintain a reserve of supplies and equipment sufficient for the peace-time training of all components of the Army, and for the emergency use of the largest force that could be immediately thrown into the field."

IDENTIFICATION CARDS FOR O.R.C.

The Adjutant General has been asked to submit recommendations for an identification card to be issued to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps. During the war, in addition to identification tags, it was required that each officer carry a card with his photograph thereon and which was easily carried. This will fill a much needed requirement for members of the corps, as many of them have been embarrassed at times in making their identity known.

R. O. T. C.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Armistice Day parade in Fort Collins, Colo., was headed by Major William C. Harrison, F.A., professor of military science and tactics at the Colorado Agricultural College, the Mayor, local post commanders of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Next in line came the Field Artillery, R.O.T.C., band, the R.O.T.C. horse-drawn and motorized batteries, one dismounted R.O.T.C. battery, one company of Infantry of the junior unit, R.O.T.C., American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Red Cross, Daughters of Veterans and school children. The national salute was fired by the horse-drawn battery at the time of burial of the Unknown Soldier at Washington.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The R.O.T.C. Infantry unit of Northwestern University has increased its enrollment this year, 170 being enrolled as against 120 last year. A complete change of commissioned personnel was made. Major Homer N. Preston, who had been head of the department for the last two years, was ordered to Fort Leavenworth as a student officer at the General Service Schools. Major Preston was popular and everyone regretted that he was compelled to leave. The new officers are Major Louis T. Byrne, Capt. William A. Murphy, Lieut. Henry I. Szymanski, Lieut. William F. Newton and Lieut. James A. Brown. The cadet unit has been organized as a battalion of four companies with Roland D. Feltman as cadet major; Ira R. Osiliv, cadet captain and adjutant; Glen E. Magnussen, cadet captain and supply officer, and Edward K. Ploner, Thomas G. Wolfe, David H. Crooke and Emory D. Stoker as cadet captains and company commanders.

"Preparations are being made to conduct citizens' training camps throughout the United States. It is believed that excellent results will attend the course of these camps. The number of candidates to attend the camps is limited by appropriation to 11,085. It appears, however, that the applications for attendance will be far in excess of this number. This initial enthusiasm indicates that a sound public approval attaches to the project of citizens' military training camps, so wisely provided for by Congress. I earnestly hope that the authorization for the following years will be increased to enable us to handle at least a majority of those who apply for training."

On Jan. 6 a formal military ball will be given in Patten Gymnasium. President Walter Dill Scott, Major Gen. George Bell, Jr., and Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen are expected to be the guests of honor.

It is hoped that Northwestern University will soon have a company of the Scabbard and Blade Society established here. Major Byrne and the cadet officers are working to secure a charter.

Lieutenant Skymanski, an Olympic wrestling contender and former Northwestern student, has been appointed wrestling, boxing and baseball coach in addition to his other duties.

R.O.T.C. UNITS GROWING.

A table attached to Circular 174, Nov. 30, 1921, 4th Corps Area, issued from the headquarters of Brig. Gen. W. H. Gordon, commanding at Fort McPherson, Ga., demonstrates conclusively, in the opinion of the General, that the R.O.T.C. is developing into an effective replacement agency for the O.R.C. The development of the enrollment in the advanced course this year, General Gordon states, is gratifying.

Of the seventeen schools in the 4th Corps Area who maintain R.O.T.C. units fifteen show an increase over the year 1920. Of the institutions showing increases the Marion Institution and The Citadel each had 100 per cent. of their eligibles enrolled.

PRAISE FOR HONOLULU R.O.T.C.

The R.O.T.C. of Honolulu, H.T., gave an exhibition of military and athletic exercises at Alexander Field, Punahoa Academy, on Oct. 31. Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Honolulu, under date of Nov. 5, in a letter of appreciation to Lieut. Col. Adna G. Clarke, U.S.A., retired, professor of military science and tactics, R.O.T.C., schools of Honolulu, said:

"I desire to communicate to you an expression of my commendation of the excellent exhibition made by the R.O.T.C. organizations of the University of Hawaii, the Punahoa Academy, the Kamehameha Schools and the Honolulu Military Academy, at the exercises and review for the Press Congress of the World on Oct. 31. The fine spirit displayed by the students and the excellence of the various performances give proof of the efficiency on the part of the instructors and a loyal response on the part of the members of the organizations."

The program consisted of battle exercises, silent manual, calisthenics, semaphore and mass singing, manual of arms and Butts' Manual, bayonet training and mass games, tug of war, wall scaling, rescue race, individual competitive drill and review by General Summerall. The final scores of the competitive events were as follows: University, 23; Kamehameha, 21; Punahoa, 20. The officials at the competitive events were: Referee, Lieut. Col. E. J. Nowlen, U.S.A.; clerk of course, 1st Lieut. A. L. Silverman, R.O.T.C.; starter, 1st Lieut. J. R. Lower, U.S.A.; judges and timers, Col. W. D. Potter, Adjutant General, N.G.H.; Majors C. W. Waller and C. H. White, U.S.A.; recorder, Sergt. William Waters, U.S.A.; director, Lieut. Col. Adna G. Clarke, U.S.A.

Naval Militia

NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA.

Capt. Edward T. Fitzgerald, commanding the 2d Battalion of New York Naval Militia of Brooklyn, will parade his command in the armory on Saturday night, Dec. 10, for review by Commodore Robert P. Forshey, commanding New York Naval Militia.

M. T. CAMPS ASSOCIATION

SUPPORT FOR TRAINING CAMPS.

An effort is made by Secretary of War Weeks in his annual report to impress upon Congress the importance of making ample provision for citizens' training camps. He declares that the work for the organization of the next camp is now in progress, and that the appropriations for this purpose should be increased. On this subject the Secretary says:

"Preparations are being made to conduct citizens' training camps throughout the United States. It is believed that excellent results will attend the course of these camps. The number of candidates to attend the camps is limited by appropriation to 11,085. It appears, however, that the applications for attendance will be far in excess of this number. This initial enthusiasm indicates that a sound public approval attaches to the project of citizens' military training camps, so wisely provided for by Congress. I earnestly hope that the authorization for the following years will be increased to enable us to handle at least a majority of those who apply for training."

December 10, 1921.

EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion.*

Submarines vs. Sentiment

THE Conference for the Limitation of Armaments has given rise to a number of discussions in which those who base their judgment as to the use of any particular weapon on its tactical and strategical value to the United States in case of war frequently find themselves bitterly opposed by those who base their judgment on sentiment.

Just as during the Great War it was the practice to question the motives actuating any person basing his estimate of the situation at any time on military facts, if that estimate was not favorable to the Allies, it is in too many cases at the present time the practice to insinuate that any one advocating the use of any weapon not wanted for good tactical and strategical purposes by one or more foreign countries must be necessarily hostile to the country or countries in question. This state of affairs is particularly noticeable in discussions having to do with the submarine.

There are two points in connection with the submarine—either it can or cannot be used without unnecessary cruelty, and either it has both tactical and strategical value to this country in time of war or it has not.

Ruthlessness No Argument

The principal argument for a limitation of submarine tonnage more drastic than proposed by Mr. Hughes is based upon German ruthlessness in their use, and the implication that submarines will not be of legitimate tactical value except in defiance of ethics and humanity. This argument is not well based. Because the Germans used submarines ruthlessly is no sound reason for special prejudice against the submarine if it is tactically useful in a legitimate way, which it is conspicuously.

The British had a number of large "fleet" submarines with the Grand Fleet during most of the war, with the intention of using them in a fleet action. They maintained constantly a patrol of submarines off Heligoland to attack German men-of-war, and especially to report the movement of German naval forces. In this latter capacity the submarines repeatedly proved of the highest value. For example, the "Battle of the Bight" was initiated by the British wholly in consequence of information obtained previously by British submarines.

Submarines Effective at Dardanelles

At the Dardanelles the Germans used submarines exclusively against combatant forces, and they were so effective in this legitimate capacity as to prevent any further serious bombardment of the Turkish positions by dreadnaughts.

The prevention of the near approach of large surface ships to seacoast cities and channels for the purpose of bombardment or of close blockade is one of the greatest legitimate uses of submarines.

In regard to the use of submarines against merchant ships, there is no reason inherent in the submarine requiring ruthlessness or inhumanity. This is especially true in the case of the large submarine, which may carry large guns besides its torpedoes.

Cruisers' Methods Not Criticized

Proof of the ability of submarines to conduct war against trade, in precisely the same way that cruisers do so without occasioning deprecatory comment, was demonstrated by the German submarine raids on the American coast during the war. About 80 per cent. of the merchant vessels attacked in these operations received proper warning in advance and were treated in no more wanton fashion than they might have been by a cruiser.

The German submarine practice of sinking the ships captured was due principally to the general shortage in world shipping which seriously embarrassed the mainte-

The Mission of this Paper

THE EDITOR conceives the mission of this paper to be to help the officer and enlisted man, Regular and Reservist on land and on sea, the National Guardsman, the student in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, the citizen in the training camp, and the civilian, to understand each other and the problems with which they *ALL AS CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE CONFRONTED.*

nance of the Allied line of supply. German cruiser raiders followed the same policy, for the same reason.

It is true that the small crews of the submarines forbade their putting prize crews on the vessels captured to convey them to port. Larger submarines, carrying larger crews, will obviate this difficulty to some extent in the future. But another important reason why the Germans, whether in submarines or cruisers, could not send prizes into port was that England's geographical position blocked access to German ports, and international law forbade the sending of prizes to neutral ports. A change in international law appears more logical than excessive restriction of submarine tonnage.

Weapon of Weak Nations

The great justification of the submarine is that it is the natural weapon of the weak. By its legitimate use small and poor nations can defend themselves fairly well against the aggression of the strong.

It is not difficult to understand the strong French opposition to the British plan for limiting excessive submarine tonnage. The never-ceasing menace to French land frontiers imposes such a great burden in maintaining adequate land armaments that, regardless of any agreement that may be reached in Washington respecting naval strengths, France must always remain weak at sea in comparison with Great Britain. With the latter hostile, France would have great difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies from overseas with which to support a major war ashore and could not count on reinforcement by her valuable Algerian troops.

Great Britain's preponderance afloat would completely dominate the sea communications of France, unless submarines in considerable numbers could be used. With such a weapon, operating from the geographically advantageous positions of French bases, France would have the means for a dangerous counter attack on British communications; which fact would act as a strong deterrent against England going to war with her in the first instance.

France at Disadvantage

Britain's numerous bases at home, many of which are very close indeed to France, combined with those at Gibraltar and Malta in the Mediterranean, afford a predominant British navy every opportunity of completely stopping all access to France by sea, even from France's nearby colony of Algeria. This while England herself could enjoy virtually complete freedom of sea communications in the Atlantic and Mediterranean—so long as naval strength is limited almost exclusively to surface vessels.

The injection of a considerable element of submarine strength on both sides would not open the communications of France; it would merely place in her hands some power to defend herself by retaliatory steps against British communications. Yet even then French retaliation could not equal in extent the stoppage which Britain's navy could impose on France.

The late war demonstrated that submarines alone cannot blockade completely. They must be backed up by surface strength to accomplish this. France would be entirely blockaded, Great Britain only partially so.

For submarine operations against the

sea communications to Great Britain, France is admirably situated. Her channel ports of Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne and Havre face the approaches to the Thames estuary, a great focus of British trade, at a distance of less than a hundred miles. Cherbourg is on a pronounced salient into the English Channel, and is only about one hundred miles from the great English port of Southampton. The commodious harbor of Brest is only 300 miles from Ireland, thus commanding readily the ocean entrance to the English Channel and access to the Irish Sea from the south.

French Ports Well Situated

These distances are all small compared with those the German submarines had to traverse in the late war to reach their operating ground. Moreover, one of the principal British anti-submarine measures against the Germans, the barrage of mines and patrol craft across the Dover Straits to the French coast, would be an impossibility in a war against France.

The advantages of the French position would enable them to keep a much higher proportion of submarines engaged actively than the Germans did and to cause a more serious dislocation of British transportation systems. The channel ports of England, together with Bristol, probably would be rendered useless to England. Liverpool and Glasgow could be approached with some difficulty only by using the northern entrance to the Irish Sea. Traffic to the east coast of Great Britain and to the Thames would have to take the northern route around Scotland. These arrangements would increase materially the difficulties of the French submarines, but would also embarrass British transportation, on land as well as sea, to a considerable extent.

Similarly, the French positions in the Mediterranean, on the Algerian coast, and especially Bizerte in Tunis, would afford French submarines an excellent opportunity for interrupting seriously the important British maritime traffic through the Mediterranean to the Near and Far East.

When these underlying conditions are considered it is not surprising that the French desire to adhere to the Hughes figures for submarine tonnage, rather than reduce them, nor that they should stand for an allowance equal with Great Britain in subsurface strength, regardless of British superiority on the surface.

Submarines Not Expensive

The logic of the proposals to limit submarine tonnage below that prescribed by Mr. Hughes appears faulty. A primary purpose of limitation of armaments in general is to relieve the taxpayers of financial burdens. Submarines are cheap, very much cheaper than naval strength in almost any other form.

Even if the pruning knife is used on the total submarine tonnage allowance, there is still less logic in the proposal to place a low limit on the size of individual submarines. The principal argument against submarines in general—that the temptation to use them ruthlessly is great enough to justify forbidding their use at all, which has been shown previously to be fallacious—applies much less to the large submarine than to the small one. There is less reason for wantonness, and greater justification tactically for its existence, in

the operations of large submarines than of small ones.

Attacks on Surface

The large submarine is too unhandy for the questionable practices of the smaller types. It finds great difficulty in approaching another ship safely to close quarters, in order to fire a torpedo without warning. On account of the practical difficulties of doing this, and the great expense of torpedoes compared with gun ammunition, the German large submarine confined itself principally to surface gun tactics. The large submarine carries large guns, compared to the guns which it is possible for small submarines to carry. While on the surface the large submarine must depend primarily upon its guns for attack upon cargo ships, so that its methods of conducting war against commerce will necessarily be practically identical with the methods of cruisers and other surface vessels.

Obviously, then, a proposal to reduce the allowance of submarine tonnage, on the principal ground that submarines possess inherent qualities of ruthlessness, is inconsistent when it contains a further provision limiting the size of submarines. The larger they are the less can the element of wantonness enter into their employment during war.

It is not only in trade war that the large submarine is superior. For fleet work large displacements are needed in order to carry a greater number of large torpedoes, to give power for speed which will enable submarines to keep up with the fleet, to provide bunker capacity appropriate to the cruising radius of the fleet, to increase habitability for the personnel and to ensure seaworthiness.

For scouting work the large submarine is a most useful substitute for the much more expensive cruiser. The large submarine can go long distances with reasonable dispatch, remain on station for long periods of time, and send back information reports with high-power radio. The small submarine cannot perform such work as her tactical limitations forbid it.

U. S. Needs Larger Types

The United States Navy especially needs large submarines rather than small ones because our fleet is unbalanced by a great deficiency of cruisers. Hence its operations would be handicapped greatly by inadequate information and also on account of our comparative lack of naval bases, and the consequent need for long distance work. Moreover, large submarines will give us an effective means of raiding the commerce of an enemy in a perfectly legitimate manner, which our great shortage of cruisers and bases will otherwise prevent us from accomplishing.

The British case is quite different. They don't need many submarines since they have an ample number of cruisers and ocean liners capable of conversion into cruisers, with which to obtain information and to raid enemy commerce. Furthermore, their extensive system of naval bases magnifies the value of the small short-range submarine for them, because when the length of the trip from the base to the operating area and return is shortened the duration of time that can be spent in useful work on station is correspondingly increased.

On the other hand, the very extensive British mercantile trade, upon which England's life is dependent, is much more vulnerable to hostile submarine attack than to raiding by an enemy's cruisers, and British anti-submarine measures are easily made more effective against small short-range submarines than against the large seaworthy long-distance type. To sum up:

- I. Submarines can be used ethically.
- II. To a power like France, which is contiguous to possible enemies that are first-class land powers, submarines are essential to hold the balance in case of attack by a power primarily naval.

VOICE OF THE SERVICES

The Constitution of the United States makes all males part of the organized militia of the United States during the greater part of their lives. Modern war showed the immense value of the work done by them. For these reasons this column is open to all citizens of the United States as well as all members of the Services to express their opinions on subjects having to do with national defense regardless of the opinions of the editor. The AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed in these letters.

MORE ABOUT PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR:

Undoubtedly the two letters concerning the contemplated action of the new "Promotion Board" which were published in your issue of Nov. 26 demand an answer.

The "Captain Under Thirty Years of Age" and "Only a Captain" are apparently among those fortunate ones who "are better off than they had ever hoped to be." The great majority of officers so fortunately situated are at least kind enough to recognize the hopeless position of certain of their brother officers; to attempt to console them with the present and to encourage them in hoping for a more favorable future. This majority certainly does not begrudge those less fortunate than themselves the chance now offered of having their positions on the list changed to something approaching that justified by service, ability and age.

I am one of a great number of those unfortunate who heretofore have not had a word to say, but have held on in unquestioning faith that justice will eventually be done. Such opinions as those expressed by "Only a Captain" and "A Captain Under Thirty Years of Age" are, to say the least, unjustified by the facts.

None of us who came in on July 1, 1920, claim the right to precede anyone who entered the Regular Army before the war—regardless of age or because of any other consideration. Nor do those of us who came in from the first training camp claim position above those who rank us because of federalized National Guard service on the border—regardless of age.

We do claim, however, that those men who, because of the accident of age, were permitted to accept "provisional" appointments as a result of receiving the same training, and in some cases less training, at the same training camp that we did, and that those men who accepted such appointments later cannot under the circumstances be entitled to rank us hundreds and even thousands of files. We claim that the accident of a few days' service, more or less, under exactly similar circumstances should not be the whole consideration in determining permanent rank; that age, aptitude and previous experience in civil life are important determining factors in the type of service to be expected from men appointed at practically the same time; that these should also be determining factors in assigning relative rank.

Acting upon the call of the War Department, many of us gave up positions, or sold out businesses, the incomes from which make a captain's pay look sick. We still stick to the Service, however, for the same reason that some of the younger men entered it. We like it, have always liked it and always want to like it.

Many of us who had always wanted to make the Army a career, but had been too busy making a living, and incidentally "making good" in civil life, to spare the time to "bone" the exams, tried to get into the Regular Service when war was declared just as many of the younger men did. If we were over twenty-six years of age we were barred. But we did go to the first training camp that offered, where some of us had the experience of being in the same organizations with members of the junior class from the universities from which we had graduated ten years previously. We saw these boys accept provisional appointments, and we are now their juniors by a thousand files.

It is these youngsters who form the impassable block to our promotion—we can never hope to outlive them. While if positions were reversed we would be forced out of the path of their advancement by age retirement and they would still be "better off than they had ever hoped to be."

A CAPTAIN OVER 35 YEARS OF AGE.

JUSTICE TO THE 41ST DIVISION.

TO THE EDITOR:

My name has appeared on your subscription list for five or six years. I have sometimes felt in the past that the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was not always fair to the National Guard, but have continued it nevertheless. Knocks never hurt.

I know of the way certain Regular Army officers feel and I know of the way the other side feels. It is very difficult to tote fair. I have a high opinion of a majority of Regular Army officers as delivering the goods, but not all.

North Dakota, in common with Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, furnished the 41st Division. It was used as replacements to the 1st Division in January, 1918, but no credit has ever been given the Northwest for it. It is blandly stated the Regulars were the 1st Division. Massachusetts and the New England

states glory in the 26th Division, New York the 27th, and so on. We are asked what were our outfitts. We can only point to the tables of casualties, showing the percentage of fatalities to number enlisted, showing where we were.

It appears to me that there is plenty of glory for all without necessity to hog it.

ONE OF THE 41ST.

MAY SHARE ACCOMMODATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR:

The following communication is self-explanatory:

*War Department, O.Q.M.C., Oct. 6, 1921:
To Capt. George B. Campbell, 38th Inf., U.S.A., Fort Logan, Colo.:*

1. Complaint set forth in your letter of Aug. 3 was referred to the Pullman Co., and following decision has been rendered by Mr. H. P. Clements, General Passenger Agent, Pullman Co., Chicago, Ill.:

"Mr. Ransom has referred to me your letter of the 11th inst., enclosing copy of letter from Capt. George B. Campbell to the Quartermaster, Transportation Division, and letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hayes to you, with regard to officers occupying accommodations with members of their family when traveling on Government transportation requests.

"I am inclosing for your convenient reference copy of page 9 of the Special Tariff, calling attention to paragraph G permitting passengers presenting transportation requests to share their accommodations with members of their family. These regulations regarding the honoring of U.S. Government or state transportation requests have been submitted to the Quartermaster General and approved by him, as it is our understanding that a transportation request would entitle the holder alone to use the space and not to share any portion of the space with an outsider. However, the Quartermaster General has concurred in our publishing the rule as stated, which would allow a member of the family to occupy the space covered by the transportation request.

"The Pullman conductor who refused to allow Captain Campbell to occupy the berth covered by his wife's transportation request was in error and I would be pleased to receive further information in order that we might make investigation and take remedial action.

"The regulations, of course, are clearly included in the tariff, and there is no reason why a conductor should misunderstand them."

2. Copy of page 9, paragraph G, Special Tariff, above referred to is written below.

By authority of the Acting Quartermaster General.

LIEUT. COL. JACK HAYES,
Q.M.C., U.S.A.

By CAPT. H. BERT KNOWLES,
Q.M.C., U.S.A.

Special Tariff—U.S. Government or state transportation requests:

"g. Requests are not transferable, and are good only for persons named thereon, but conductors may permit the holder to share accommodations called for with members of his family accompanying him."

HIGHER PAY FOR ALL NON-COMS.

TO THE EDITOR:

I have noticed several articles in the AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL stating that the N.C. officers that are married and have families to support will find it a hardship if their pay is cut. In all these articles they only mention the first three grades. How about the rest of the N.C.O.? It takes all grades to make an army, and we can't all be of the first three grades. Why the distinction? And some of us who are not in the first three grades are married and trying to support a family.

If the Army is going to receive any benefit, let us all get our share. We are all for the same cause—first three grades with the rest of us.

There are many non-coms, still in the Service and in the lower grades, who are having their ups and downs. We are trying to make both ends meet. And some of these N.C.O. held commissions during the war and made good while the job lasted; so I say it is all for the same cause—all for one, one for all. They used to say that the N.C.O. was the backbone of the Army; now it is only the first three grades we hear anything about.

Give to the N.C.O. that held commissions during the war the retired pay of warrant officer when these N.C.O. retire, for I think we are deserving of it, if any one is, by reason of faithful service.

OVER 20 YEARS IN THE SERVICE.

REFORM OF THE HAND SALUTE.

TO THE EDITOR:

Regarding the so-called "Constant Reader," who writes about the reform of the hand salute in your issue of Oct. 8, 1921, let me say:

1. That Mr. Constant Reader is neither a soldier nor a disciplinarian, and his criticism of the officers and enlisted men is uncalled for and unwarranted.

2. The laws of the land prescribe a path to be followed, as do Infantry Drill Regulations, and simply because some individuals follow the path of least resistance is no indication of faulty regulations. Regulations as a rule are not flexible, but individuals are, and the so-called faultless person has as yet to make his appearance, in the Service or out.

3. I will conclude by saying that Mr. Constant Reader has now made contact with the enemy, who is none other than a former emergency officer who served his country as such for a period of three years and six months, and is now able to render the prescribed salute better than the so-called Constant Reader can prescribe it.

EX-EMERGENCY.

INDIAN WAR PENSION.

TO THE EDITOR:

I should like to call your attention to the Indian war veteran by citing a concrete instance of a man who served in the U.S. Cavalry in the Geronimo campaign of thirty-five years ago. He sprained his back while lifting a bale of hay in September, 1886, at Separ, N.M. Unfortunately the sprain occurred while his troop was returning from field to post at Fort Bayard, after Geronimo was captured. He said nothing to his captain and did not go on the sick list, but rode all the day with excruciating pain.

If he swings his arms while walking or lifts anything sideways the pain occurs now and lasts for four days. It used to last a day and a night. A little more liberal pension than \$20 a month would intensify the patriotism of those who know this man and who note with little pleasure that Congress shows no decided interest in the Indian war veteran to-day.

Surely he, like the Civil War veteran, has earned the gratitude of this Nation. It is his debtor from the shoulders up.

J. H. G.

Interesting War Books

POSITION OF THE EX-SERVICE MAN.

The Position of the Ex-Service Man, Past, Present and Future, by F. George (William May and Co., Ltd., Aldershot, England). The author, who served as a sergeant in the British army in the World War, is honorary secretary of the National Society of ex-Naval and Military Men, which was in existence before the war. He explains that his object in writing the book is to place before the former Service man of to-day a record of the work of his predecessors, showing that constitutional methods, moderation, unity and the elimination of party politics will obtain all the former Service man wants and can obtain, and also to bring before the English nation the unjust system which he says, allows former Service men to sink into pauperism.

Mr. George served in the British army for a number of years both before and during the war. The bitter struggle to obtain employment, on his return to civil life, before the war he tells in detail. Finding that many former Service men were suffering as he had, he formed the society referred to and so was able to better their condition. The society became dormant at the beginning of the war owing to many members rejoining the Service. He says that what happened in the direction of non-employment for former Service men before the war is happening again. The English nation must realize that the root cause of such conditions is the military system, and that it is for the nation to find the remedy. There is a limit to the price to pay for patriotism, he says.

He concludes that unless the problem is taken in hand seriously by the nation and a solution found, patriotism will be stretched to a breaking point and the voluntary system for the British army and navy in peace time will fail.

"If the army and navy fall at the crisis, the whole state fails," he continued.

CAMPFIRE COOKERY.

Campfire Cookery, by Harry B. Clyatt (Sergt. Harry B. Clyatt, U.S.A., Fort Thomas, Ky.). In this handy little booklet of 121 pages the author, who is a mess sergeant of Infantry on duty at Fort Thomas, where he has been stationed for four years, has included a reference manual that will prove of much use to Service commissioned and non-commissioned officers, civilian stewards, food teachers and controllers. Sergeant Clyatt has devised a basic unit system, based on five years of actual work in feeding large bodies of troops. It contains a set of tables of quick calculations for requisite food for from one to 500 persons. The different quantities of food components

required in order to prepare different menus with minimum loss and wastage, are indicated. The booklet contains a foreword by Col. Peter E. Traub, U.S.A., in which he gives it strong endorsement.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

W. G. F. asks: A 1st sergeant received his discharge to accept a commission in the National Army Nov. 30, 1917; resigned commission January, 1918; re-enlisted January, 1918, and was reinstated as a 1st sergeant. This man came under the provisions of Sec. V, Bulletin 22, W.D., 1918. His organization was disbanded in June, 1921, which made him a surplus 1st sergeant under Par. 8, Circular 87, W.D., 1921. He was assigned to another organization as 1st sergeant in June, 1921. Now this organization is about to disband. Does he still come under provisions of Sec. V, Bulletin 22, W.D., 1918, and Par. 8, Circular 87, W.D., 1921?

Answer: He is surplus, but Circular 87 states: "The number of non-commissioned officers on July 3, 1921, must not exceed the number authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, except that non-commissioned officers who served as officers during the war and have re-enlisted in their former grades in accordance with Circular 130, W.D., 1918, may be retained as extra numbers until absorbed."

H. G. D. asks: My tour of foreign service commenced on Feb. 10, 1921, and was supposed to last for two years. A short time ago the War Department made San Juan, Porto Rico and others a three-year station. Will I have to serve two or three years?

Answer: In case the policy of the War Department is changed, and a two-year station is changed to a three-year station while you are stationed there, you will remain for three years. For instance, if you were ordered to the Philippines and the station to which you were ordered was a two-year station, and, after you had been at your station for two months an order came through changing it to a three-year station, you would remain on duty three years.

L. W. D. L. asks: Enlisted for D.E.M.L. and have been on detached duty till this month. Was relieved of my last duty on account of entanglement in N.C.O. on R.O.T.C. duty and I am now attached to this fort awaiting an opening. Where should I apply for a transfer to detached duty?

Answer: Select station or school you would like to go to and apply through proper military channels to the Adjutant General's Office, setting forth your whole situation.

L. F. B. asks: (1) Re-enlisted Nov. 4, 1920, for three years and received a \$90 re-enlistment bonus. Am I entitled to another \$90 bonus upon completion of my current enlistment? (2) A man enlisted Nov. 11, 1915, for seven years; discharged June 30, 1921, receives a \$60 bonus and re-enlists for a period of three years July 1, 1921. Is he entitled to a \$90 re-enlistment bonus?

O. M. asks: Cir. 82, W.D., 1921, rescinds Cir. 85, W.D., 1919. Would this change par. 2, subpar. "d" of Cir. 82, 1919, so that enlisted men such as motorcycle riders, etc., be allowed to wear leather leggings and boots as in 1916, 1917 and 1918 on the Mexican border when on duty?

Answer: Read Cir. 169, page 9, June 23, 1921, but for your information your question is answered in the negative.

INTERESTED asks: (1) Do the regulations permit a retired officer not on active duty to wear the uniform of the U.S. Army at all times? (2) Can he wear same at social functions other than military ceremonies? (3) What action if any can be taken in the case of a retired major who is not on active duty but wears the uniform of his grade and frequently calls on and goes about in public places with an enlisted man?

Answer: (1) Yes. There is nothing to the contrary. (2) He may. The matter is left to his own discretion. (3) No action, officially. There is no regulation against the association of commissioned officers with enlisted men. The practice is unusual, however, and is not encouraged.

J. A. S.—There is no twenty-five-year Army retirement bill before the present Congress. Several suggested measures, including one calling for participation of the enlisted men in financing a retirement fund, have gone to the War Department, but so far we hear of no recommendation along this line by the War Department to the military committees.

R. B.—In the case of a man enlisted in December, 1917, for Aviation Section Signal Corps, for purpose of taking ground school course as a flying cadet, reported to school for duty in February, 1918, as ordered, he is not entitled to pay for period December to February, during which time he rendered no service.

A. LINGUIST.—Men on D.E.M. list, Corps of Intelligence Police, rank as sergeant, grade 4. The base pay is \$45 plus twenty per cent. increase until July 30, 1922, total pay amounting to \$54. If you will write to G-2, 8th Corps Area, you can learn what the duties are, as they are different in the various corps areas. The commanding general, 8th Corps Area, has authority to make transfer, if there is a vacancy and it is approved. Make your application to G-2, 8th Corps Area.

H. H. M.—As to retention of clothing in possession upon re-enlistment as a charge against initial allowance, read carefully Cir. 224. Apply in cases of doubt to Q.M.G.

A. G. R.—The Comptroller, under date of Jan. 23, 1921, held as follows: "An enlisted man of the Marine Corps given temporary appointment as Q.M. clerk under provisions of the act of May 22, 1917, reverts to his enlisted rating at termination of the temporary appointment, and having served beyond date for which he originally contracted, is entitled to discharge and with it the right to war service payment of \$60 authorized by act of Feb. 24, 1919. This decision applies to enlisted men of the Navy as well as to men of the Marine Corps, and therefore you will be entitled to bonus when you revert to enlisted status and are discharged."

R. H. P.—According to Circular 160, W.D., June 16, 1921, Navy service counts in computation for longevity pay in the Army.

Promotions and Retirements

Col. Edward D. Anderson, Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service Dec. 3, 1921, upon his own application after more than thirty-four years' service. Colonel Anderson served during the World War as a temporary brigadier general, and was awarded the D.S.M. for "especially meritorious and conspicuous service in initiating and executing plans for the mobilization of enlisted personnel of the Army during the war." He was born in Tennessee Jan. 22, 1868, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in the class of 1891, when he was assigned to the 4th Cavalry. Among other duties he served as a first lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, in the Santiago campaign, where he was wounded. He also served as an instructor at West Point, was in the Philippines, 1899-1901, as a major of the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and was on later tours of duty there. Colonel Anderson served on the Texas border in 1916, was an instructor at the Army War College, and in 1917 was an observer with the British and French armies in France. He served a detail on the General Staff and his last post of duty was at Washington. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School and of the Army War College.

Col. Michael M. McNamee, Cav., U.S.A., was retired from active service upon his own application Dec. 3, to take effect Feb. 10, 1922, after more than thirty-nine years' service. In the meantime he has been ordered home. Colonel McNamee was born in Wisconsin Feb. 6, 1859, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 7th Cavalry, Nov. 15, 1882, rising to the rank of first sergeant. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, Feb. 11, 1889, and subsequently among other duties served in the 9th, 7th, 14th and 15th Regiments of Cavalry, and as a major in the 40th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaigns, 1899-1901. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

PROMOTIONS TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL FOLLOW RELEASE OF PECK BLOC.

The War Department on Dec. 2 announced the promotion of eighty majors to be lieutenant colonels. These include the fifty-three names below. Robert G. Peck of the Single List—R. J. Binford to W. H. Peck—whose nominations were confirmed June 14 last. These fifty-three are now promoted, each to rank one file higher because of the Senate's rejection of Robert G. Peck's promotion. Lieut. Col. R. J. Binford takes R. G. Peck's date of Dec. 16, 1920. Twenty-six promotions are made to follow W. H. Peck as lieutenant colonel. Major R. G. Peck retains his number on the Single List, but for the present is overshadowed by the eighty officers promoted to Lieutenant colonel, and he thus remains the senior major until his name is again submitted to the Senate. The complete list follows:

Majors to be lieut. col.: R. J. Binford, Dec. 16, 1920; J. A. Brockman, Dec. 19; C. C. Burt, Dec. 21; S. W. Anding, Dec. 22; W. G. Murchison, Dec. 23; J. H. Barnard, Dec. 27; R. Butler, Jan. 6, 1921; H. S. Miller, Jan. 19; G. Lininger, Jan. 26; E. M. Offey, Jan. 28; J. Coeke, Jan. 29; E. H. Wagner, J. T. Donnelly, W. H. Menges, Feb. 1; R. E. Fisher, Feb. 2; T. W. Brown, Feb. 8; O. B. Cole, Feb. 10; C. E. Hathaway, Feb. 11; J. V. Kuznik, Feb. 26; E. R. Copdock, Feb. 27; S. C. Leasure, March 4; P. J. Hennessy, March 12; K. A. Joyce, March 16; C. F. Herr, F. J. Bohr, March 18; F. H. Turner, March 19; H. G. Tatnum, March 24; A. G. Fisher, April 1; O. Saunders, W. Krueger, A. L. Singleton, A. L. Bump, G. Grunert, H. W. Gregg, W. K. Pope, S. A. Campbell, J. R. Brewer, O. Price, L. A. Dewey, J. P. McAdams, April 27; T. H. Cunningham, April 28; J. R. Musgrave, April 29; S. D. Maize, R. Wetherill, H. L. Butler, J. B. Barnes, T. T. Duke, H. A. Wells, R. M. Parker, May 9; G. W. Harris, E. G. McCleave, P. M. Stevens, May 10.

W. H. Peck, G. S. Gillis, May 11; J. H. Howard, May 26; J. J. Fulmer, May 29; J. I. McMullen, M. C. Bristol, June 17; F. C. Endicott, June 18; T. P. Bernard, June 21; D. D. Tompkins, C. A. Dougherty, H. Hessfeld, July 1; I. S. Martin, July 2; C. E. Delaplane, July 15; L. O. Mathews, July 17; V. A. Somerville, July 23; S. W. Cook, Aug. 11; M. G. Holliday, Sept. 10; R. R. Love, Sept. 24; T. Strayer, Oct. 10; F. B. Eastman, Oct. 15; R. G. Caldwell, H. A. Parker, Oct. 26; W. H. Tillotson, W. D. Wills, Nov. 2; I. A. Smith, Nov. 5; W. J. Davis, Nov. 7; J. F. Clapham, Nov. 26.

STAFF PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED.

First lieutenants to be captain: J. A. McDonald, M.C., Nov. 18, 1921; H. A. Winslow, D.C., Nov. 14, 1921; E. F. Sharp, D.C., Nov. 17, 1921.

Chaplain O. J. Cohee, U.S.A., to rank of captain from Oct. 4, 1921.

LINE PROMOTIONS, CAPTAIN TO MAJOR.

The following promotions of captains to be majors in the Regular Army, with rank as indicated, were announced Dec. 3:

E. O. Hopkins [No. 3411], E. E. Lockard, Dec. 16, 1920; D. W. Morey, Dec. 17; S. B. Armat, Dec. 19; G. Z. Eckels, J. Clark, L. M. Thibadeau, Dec. 21; F. B. Shelly, Dec. 22; C. M. Exley, Dec. 23; O. W. Gralow, Dec. 27; H. G. Foster, Dec. 28; J. MacKay, Dec. 31; T. S. Pugh, Jan. 6, 1921; S. R. Beard, Jan. 5; G. N. Watson, Jan. 6; G. R. Doane, Jan. 7; E. C. Morton, Jan. 13; H. G. Salmon, Jan. 14; E. N. Enders, Jan. 19; A. H. Willis, Jan. 20; E. T. Comegys, Jan. 21; H. W. Smith, Jan. 26; H. G. Rice, C. R. Insley, E. P. Hoff, W. P. A. T. von Hartung, Jan. 27; M. T. Legg, J. A. Marmon, Jan. 28; W. D. Dabney, P. G. Hoyt.

Jan. 29; W. J. Lisle, Jan. 30; W. A. MacNicholl, C. Halla, C. F. Eddy, W. M. Dixon, Feb. 1; R. LaR. Cave, A. J. Maxwell, O. E. Beezley, Feb. 2; F. E. Parker, Feb. 4; E. E. Ely, Feb. 8; R. G. Moses, Feb. 9; W. D. Syer, C. H. Cunningham, Feb. 10; D. F. Johns, Feb. 11; W. A. Snow, T. D. Finley, Feb. 16; E. S. J. Irving, Feb. 28; S. E. Reinhardt, N. Y. Du Hamel, W. H. Henderson, Feb. 27; R. G. Guyer, March 2; D. Hudnutt, L. E. Hibbs, March 4; R. A. Sharner, March 12; L. D. Worsham, March 13; E. G. Bias, March 16; H. L. McBride, R. G. Barrows, H. L. Bobb, March 18; H. E. Maguire, March 19; R. C. Rutherford, March 24; F. W. Bonfils, March 29; R. E. Neyland, Jr., April 12; W. M. Hoge, Jr., April 23; W. R. Woodward, S. L. Scott, T. D. Simpkins, H. C. Jones, L. T. Saul, C. L. Marriott, J. A. Pickering, J. K. Cockrell, H. A. Ramsey, W. Spence, J. W. Rafferty, W. McD. Chapin, April 27; F. B. Ingalls, April 28; R. B. McBride, Jr., April 29; P. V. Kane, DeB. C. Cabell, Jr., R. I. Sasse, W. E. Shipp, C. S. Doney, W. H. Cureton, F. B. Prickett, May 9; C. DeWitt, Jr., J. M. Crane, L. S. S. Berry, May 10; V. W. B. Wales, W. E. Chamber, May 11; J. M. Tully, June 18; J. de B. Waibach, June 19; W. W. Carr, June 21; H. Mitchell, R. Leg. Walsh, R. M. Levy, July 1; T. L. Martin, July 2; G. P. Baldwin, July 3; J. B. Bennet, July 14; G. S. Maulsby, July 15; K. M. Halpine, July 17; G. S. Andrew, July 29; R. P. Shug [No. 3526], Aug. 2.

(Continued on page 355)

Obituaries

Commodore Frank H. Eldridge, U.S.N., retired, who was on leave abroad, died at Nice, France, on Dec. 3, according to a cable received by Mrs. T. B. Beach at Stamford, Conn., Dec. 4, from Mrs. Eldridge. He was born in Ohio, July 14, 1852, and entered the U.S.N.A. as a cadet engineer in 1872. Commodore Eldridge was commissioned assistant engineer in 1877, and reached the grade of chief engineer in 1897, and was retired in 1909 on his own application. Among the vessels in which he served were the Marion, of the European Station; the old Tennessee, of the North Atlantic Station, to 1882; the Ranger, of the North Pacific Station, and the more modern Chicago, of the South Atlantic Station. During the war with Spain he served in the U.S.S. Helena and later was on duty as head of the Department of Steam Engineering, U.S. Naval Academy. During the World War Commodore Eldridge was ordered on active duty. He had performed seventeen years and three months of sea service and twenty years and four months of shore duty.

Major Harry L. Hodges, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., formerly of the 1st Cavalry, later transferred to the Field Artillery, whose death at Richmond, Va., Nov. 28, we noted in our issue of Dec. 3, is survived by his wife, three children, mother, two sisters and two brothers.

Capt. Gilbert C. Smith, U.S.A., retired, whose death at Washington, D.C., Nov. 21, we noted in our issue of Nov. 28, in addition to the relatives named therein also left a sister, Mrs. H. A. Barber, wife of the late Major H. A. Barber, U.S.A., retired, and a sister, Mrs. P. Whitworth, wife of Col. P. Whitworth, G.S., U.S.A.

Mannie Coffey Spann, the wife of William M. Spann, and the daughter of Capt. Edgar M. Coffey, U.S.A., of Spokane, Wash., died at Billings, Mont., Nov. 28. The burial was in Fort George Wright Cemetery, Spokane, on Dec. 1, beside her brother, C. Shelton Coffey, gunner's mate, U.S.N., who died in the service of his country in September, 1918. She is survived by her father and mother, her husband, sister Ruth, and two brothers, Edgar N., Jr., and Robert W. Coffey, C.Q.M., U.S.N., stationed at San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. G. A. Donan, mother of Mrs. Mark M. Potter, wife of Lieutenant Potter, U.S.A., died at the Rochester Hospital, Rochester, N.Y., on Nov. 23.

The infant son of Capt. Taylor W. Foreman, U.S.A., died at Camp Benning, Ga., on Nov. 28. Interment took place at Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. Mary F. Wall, widow of Col. E. A. Wall, and mother of Mrs. Clarence D. Lang, wife of Major Lang, U.S.A., died Nov. 3, at Beverly Hills, near Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Edith Leovy, daughter of the late Lieut. George J. Leovy, U.S.N.R.F., died in San Diego, Calif., Nov. 30. She was born in New Orleans, and is survived by four sisters, Mrs. Ward W. Waddell, wife of Commander Waddell, U.S.N.; Mrs. Thomas C. Ackerman, daughter-in-law of Capt. Albert A. Ackerman, U.S.N.; and Misses Louise and Katherine Leovy, and by three brothers, Lieut. Thomas M. Leovy, U.S.N., and James G. and George J. Leovy.

Mrs. Robertson J. Weeks, wife of Commander Weeks, U.S.N., died at Vallejo, Calif., Nov. 23. She had been ill for about two weeks. Funeral services were held from St. Vincent's Catholic Church in Vallejo and the remains were taken to the Presidio of San Francisco for interment.

Lieut. J. T. S. Miller, U.S.N., dropped dead Nov. 27 at Portsmouth, Va., and the remains were buried with military honors Nov. 30. The pallbearers were Lieuts. W. E. Powell, W. O. Crockett, J. W. Costello, C. Whitford, J. L. Jones, William R. Thomas, Emmett L. Bourne and F. B. Britt, U.S.N. Lieutenant Miller was awarded a bronze medal May 8, 1903, for his services in the engagements with

Spanish naval forces during the Spanish-American war, and he received the China campaign badge for participation in engagements and the Philippine campaign medal for services there.

First Lieut. Charles W. Walton died at Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., Dec. 22. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Velma Lusk Walton, who was residing at Rantoul.

Col. William Carey Sanger, who was Assistant Secretary of War from 1901 to 1903, and who was a former officer of the N.Y.N.G., died in New York city Dec. 6 of pneumonia. Colonel Sanger was born in Brooklyn May 21, 1853, and was educated at Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and Harvard College, receiving his degree A.B. from the college in 1874. He was made an LL.B. by Columbia University in 1878 and LL.D. by Hamilton College in 1902. Colonel Sanger was a member of the New York State Assembly from 1895 to 1897. During the Spanish-American War he served as lieutenant colonel of the 203d New York Infantry. He was for some time a member of the 2d Brigade staff, N.Y.N.G., and also served in the 13th Regiment, N.Y.N.G. Colonel Sanger was president of the United States delegation to the International Conference at Geneva in 1906 to revise the treaty of 1864. He was delegate from the United States to the International Red Cross Conference at London in 1907, and served on various important commissions. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Mary Ethel Cleveland Dodge, two sons and two daughters. He made his home at Sangerfield, Oneida county, N.Y., but had been visiting his sister, Miss Lillian Sanger, in Brooklyn. Among other works Colonel Sanger was the author of "The Reserve and Auxiliary Forces of England" and "The Militia of Switzerland."

Mrs. Rebecca Paulding Meade, widow of Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade, Jr., U.S.N., died at her home at Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., Dec. 6, in her eighty-fifth year. Mrs. Meade was a daughter of Rear Admiral Richard Paulding, U.S.N., and she lived the greater part of her life in Washington, New York and Philadelphia. Mrs. Meade is survived by four daughters, Clara, who is the wife of Capt. Robert Breen, Naval Reserves at Philadelphia; Charlotte, Annie and Rebecca, all living at Huntington, and a son, Richard, who lives at Mount Kisco. Rear Admiral Meade, who had a notable record of service in the Navy, and made one of the most remarkable cruises in naval history, died in 1897. He contributed a number of articles to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Pay Clerk A. W. Butler, U.S.A., retired, died Dec. 5, at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. The body was shipped Dec. 6 for interment at Lewiston, Pa. The deceased was appointed paymaster's clerk July 1, 1881, and was retired from active service on Jan. 22, 1916.

Service Weddings and Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Skinner, 3518 Newark street, Washington, D.C., formerly of Baltimore, announce the engagement of their daughter, Gertrude Thompson, to Ensign Joseph Caldwell Huske, U.S.N. Ensign Huske was graduated from the U.S.N.A. in the class of 1921.

Dr. Albert Pittis of Plainfield, N.J., announces the marriage of his sister, Miss Constance Pittis, to Lieut. Thomas Jefferson Davis, Inf., U.S.A., at Coblenz in Germany Nov. 28. The ceremony was performed at the Palace Chapel. Major H. C. McLean, U.S.A., gave the bride in marriage, and after the wedding he and Mrs. McLean gave a reception for the couple. The bride went to France in 1918 with the Y.M.C.A. as a welfare worker and has until recently been doing secretarial work for the Army of Occupation in Coblenz. Lieutenant Davis is now serving as commanding officer of the Division of Criminal Investigation in the Army of Occupation.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, of New Market, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Griffith Wood, to Capt. Wilton W. Davis, Cav., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the early part of April next.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mann announces the engagement of her daughter, Janet, to Lieut. Alfred Edwin McKenney, U.S.A., on duty at New Hampshire State College, Durham, N.H. The wedding will take place Dec. 21.

Announcement is made of the marriage at Eagle Pass, Texas, on Nov. 14, of Capt. Robert B. Ennis, U.S.A., and Miss Fern Wueste. Captain Ennis is attached to the Tank Corps, and is on duty at Camp Meade.

Capt. William B. Kenworthy, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mary Lundeen Pritchett, daughter of Col. J. A. Lundeen, U.S.A., were married Sept. 27, at the home of Col. Harry L. Steele, Coast Art., U.S.A., at Fort Amador, Canal Zone.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Shea, of Milwaukee, Wis., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Josephine, to Mr. Kavanagh O. Downey, of the same city. Mr. Downey, known as "Pat" to his

friends in the Service, was a member of the class of 1917 at the U.S.N.A., and during the World War served as a lieutenant (j.g.), with the destroyer forces at Queenstown, Ireland.

The engagement of 1st Lieut. William B. Miller, U.S.A., son of Col. John K. Miller, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., to Miss Frances Head is just been announced. Miss Head is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Head, of Washington, and the sister of Capt. Thomas J. Head, U.S.A., of Camp Meade.

Col. John B. Christian, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Christian announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Morris, to Capt. John K. Christmas, Coast Art., U.S.A. Captain Christmas is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Christmas, of Easton, Pa. The wedding will take place in the spring in Boston, where Colonel Christian is professor of military science at the M.I.T.

Bear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hughes announce the marriage of their daughter, Louisa Russell, to Lieut. Otto Nimitz, U.S.N., Nov. 23, at Washington, D.C.

The marriage of Miss Mary Buckingham Shove, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Shove, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., and Lieut. Francis H. Oxx, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., took place at the First Congregational Church, Mount Vernon, on Nov. 25. Miss Lucille Armstrong, of Woodbury Falls, N.Y., was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Ethel Piper and Jennie Perry, of Mount Vernon. The best man was Lieut. William W. Bessell, U.S.A., and Lieuts. James W. Clark, and Donald S. Burns, U.S.A., acted as ushers. All three were classmates of the bridegroom. After a wedding trip the bride and bridegroom will make their home in Troy, N.Y., where Lieutenant Oxx is stationed. Lieutenant Oxx is a graduate of the U.S.M.A. class of 1920. The bride is a graduate of Glen Eden Seminary and is a lineal descendant of Thomas Buckingham, a member of the New Haven Colony, who came to this country in 1638.

Miss Marjorie Sturtevant, daughter of Col. Girard Sturtevant, Inf., U.S.A., was married in the post chapel at Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 1 to Capt. Gilbert E. Parker, Inf., U.S.A. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain A. C. Oliver. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Lieut. Myron J. Conway attended Captain Parker as best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Frank G. Davis and Capt. Lloyd E. Jones. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. After a month's honeymoon Capt. and Mrs. Parker will be at home at Fort Snelling.

Ensign Arthur L. Nunn, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Luella Nichols, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Nichols, of San Diego, Calif., were married at the home of the bride's mother on Nov. 24, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Roy H. Campbell, pastor of the First Congregational Church.

Miss Frances McIver, daughter of Col. George Wilcox McIver, Inf., U.S.A., was married on Dec. 3 to Mr. Paul M. Runyon in the Chapel of St. Sebastian, Fort Slocum, N.Y. The bride was attended by Miss Cecile Brooks, of San Francisco, and her sister, Miss Cora McIver. Dr. Miford Runyon acted as best man for his son, and the ushers included Paul Giffen, Joseph Stickler, Lieut. George W. McIver, Jr., and Ensign Renwick S. McIver, U.S.N. A reception at the Service Club at Fort Slocum followed the ceremony.

Ensign John C. Ten Eyck, U.S.N., and Miss Jane Hendrix, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Fisk Hendrix, of Rye, N.Y., were married at Rye Dec. 3 in the home of the bride's parents at 96 Milton road. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles G. Sewall, assisted by the Rev. William Gilbert.

The engagement of Miss Leonore Pfister, daughter of Dr. Joseph J. Pfister, of Berkeley, Calif., and Mr. John Stuart Gordon, son of Mr. Philip K. Gordon, of San Francisco, Calif., and a grandson of Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., is announced. The wedding will take place about the middle of January.

Col. Richard Hulbert Wilson, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Wilson announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Hulbert, to Lieut. Leslie Richard Groves, Jr., Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., son of Major L. Groves, U.S.A., retired, of Pasadena, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Trafford, of Worcester, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Noyes, to Lieut. Forrest Sherman, U.S.N., who is attached to the U.S.S. Florida as flag lieutenant to Rear Admiral McCully.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomas White, of Washington, D.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Cecilia Loretto, to Lieut. Warren Philip Potts, U.S.N. Lieutenant Potts is now stationed at the navy yard, New York.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Katharine Hinton, daughter of Mr. E. W. Hinton, of the University of Chicago, to Capt. Preston T. Vance, U.S.A.

Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Storm, of Washington, D.C., have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Josephine, to Capt. Kenneth L. Holmes Brown, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, ARMY.

Below appear the junior officers in each grade of the line of the Army as they stood on Dec. 6: Col. L. Halstead, Promotion List No. 416. Lt. Col. J. F. Clapham, No. 1158. Maj. R. P. Shug, No. 3526. Capt. H. P. Stewart, No. 7876. 1st Lt. P. H. Kemmer.

CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates were designated during the week ending Nov. 30 for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on March 7, with a view to admission to the Academy July 1, 1922:

Connecticut—4th Dist., Francis P. Molloy, Bridgeport; Braintree R. Taylor, 1st Alt., Stamford, and George F. Keefer, 2d Alt., Glenbrook.

Idaho—1st Dist., Edwin W. Chamberlain, 1st Alt., Moscow, and Ambrose Boileau, 2d Alt., Bonner Ferry.

Iowa—6th Dist., Arnold Lund, 1st Alt., Cedar Rapids.

Massachusetts—10th Dist., Thomas R. White, Newton; Carl H. Bielhoff, 1st Alt., Franklin, and Raymond C. Maude, 2d Alt., Saxonville.

Rhode Island—Sen. Col., William P. Ennis, Jr., Washington, D.C.

Texas—1st Dist., Richard H. Gaines, Detroit, and Oscar Buchanan, 1st Alt., Sulphur Springs; 18th Dist., Frank J. Warren, Amarillo.

National Guard—Iowa, Robert M. Tarbell, 133d Inf., Waterloo; Maryland, John P. Doyle, and F. William Zies, both 5th Inf., Baltimore.

G.O. 55, NOV. 15, 1921, W.D.

This order relates to the following subjects: General recruit depots; Discharge and replacement depots; Promotion and reduction of graded and rated enlistedmen; Designation of depots of the zone of the interior; Appointment and assignment of warrant officers.

CIRCULAR 285, NOV. 4, 1921, W.D.

This circular deals with tables of basic allowances, and amends Cir. 289, W.D., 1921, relating thereto.

EXERCISE OF COMMAND IN CASE OF MIXED GARRISONS AT COAST ARTILLERY STATIONS.

CIRCULAR 308, NOV. 25, 1921, W.D.

Decrease of Coast Artillery Corps corresponding to an Army of 150,000 has resulted in reductions of Coast Art garrisons at certain posts and coast defenses within the U.S. to care-taking detachments. To take advantage of the quarters thus vacated, the War Department's policy is to station units other than Coast Art at posts in certain coast defenses.

Present assignment of Coast Art is temporary, and is to remain in effect only so long as the Army remains at reduced strength. With return to authorized peace strength, it is probable the coast defenses in U.S. will be returned to their normal garrisons. Meanwhile, question of command of certain posts and coast defenses with mixed garrisons has arisen.

It is not intended to change par. 304, A.R., to meet limited number of cases where senior Coast Art officer may not be senior line officer stationed within coast defenses. Not to deprive senior line officer, whatever his branch of service, from command of post at which he may be stationed by competent authority, following policy will govern wherever mixed line organizations exist in coast defenses:

1. Senior line officer at a post within a coast defense, whatever his arm, will command the post. If he is a line officer other than Coast Art, he will refrain from interfering with technical activities of Coast Art care-taking detachment stationed at post for specific purpose of caring for and protecting armament, accessories and fire control equipment of Coast Art. If he is a Coast Art officer he will refrain from interfering with methods and programs of training prescribed by proper authorities of other line branches stationed at the post.

2. Command of coast defense will be vested in senior Coast Art officer on duty therein, as contemplated by par. 304, A.R., as changed by C.A.R. No. 58. He will control activities of all Coast Art care-taking detachments and will be responsible for and protection of armament, accessories and fire-control within his coast defense. With foregoing exception, he will not control matters of administration in posts of his coast defense which may be commanded by line officers of branches other than Coast Art.

CIR. 304, NOV. 25, 1921, WAR DEPT.

This circular gives instructions for marking baggage and packages on Army transports, clothing and equipment in the personal possession of passengers in troop quarters of Army transports pending a revision of Army Regulations, and in connection with Par. 201 and 201½, Special Regulations No. 71, Army Transport Service, 1918.

POLICY REGARDING THE DISBURSEMENTS FROM "OTHER FUNDS" OF DEMOBILIZED ORGANIZATIONS.

CIRCULAR 305, NOV. 30, 1921, W.D.

Subject to approval of Secretary of War, disbursements from "Other Funds" of demobilized organizations will be authorized in following classes of cases only:

1. All debts which would have properly been paid from funds of organizations or exchanges had they remained in service. 2. Return of funds erroneously turned in by organizations.

3. Return of "Other Funds" to National Guard organizations turned in under Cir. 143, W.D., 1918, superseded by Cir. 129, W.D., 1919, authorized by Cir. 306, W.D., 1921.

4. Return of "Other Funds" turned in by National Army organizations to units of Organized Reserves, under regulations to be established.

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS TURNED IN BY UNITS WHICH WERE FORMERLY NATIONAL GUARD.

CIRCULAR 306, NOV. 30, 1921, W.D.

This circular relates to disposition of funds turned in by units which were originally National Guard. This circular is substituted for Circulars 80 and 98, W.D., 1919, and 88, W.D., 1911, which are rescinded. The circular directs that funds (cash, Liberty Loan Bonds or War Savings Stamps) of units which were originally National Guard, either wholly or in part, disposed of as directed in Cir. 129, W.D., 1919, will be returned to corresponding National Guard unit upon its reorganization and Federal recognition. Such organization will fill out and forward, through Adjutant General

ARMY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.

General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.

Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

of state to which organization belongs, certified, as indicated, on or before June 30, 1924, certain affidavit form for which is given in the circular.

REPLACEMENT OF VICTORY MEDALS AND BATTLE CLASPS—RESCISSON OF CIR. 395, W.D., 1920.

CIRCULAR 310, DEC. 8, 1921, W.D.

Cir. 395, W.D., 1920, relating to the gratuitous issue of duplicate Victory Medals and clasps to enlisted men in the Service, is rescinded, the matter being covered by par. 1, Cir. 297, W.D., 1921 (Replacement of decorations and medals).

The Victory Medal is placed in respect to replacement, on the same basis as other Service medals that are not specifically authorized by law to be replaced gratuitously.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

SAFEKEEPING TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS.

CIRCULAR 312, DEC. 8, 1921, W.D.

This circular announces that it has come to the attention of the War Department that a person is now being held in custody by the Federal authorities at San Francisco, Calif., in connection with what appears to be the counterfeiting of Government Transportation Requests of the War Department issue. The circular directs the attention of officers issuing Transportation Requests, as well as persons traveling thereon, to existing regulations which require that great care be exercised in safeguarding Transportation Requests and that every precaution be taken to prevent loss or theft thereof, in order that Transportation Requests will not get into unauthorized hands. Instructions are also given in this connection.

CORPS AREA AND DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Major General Hines—G.O. 72, Nov. 23, 1921. Capt. C. L. Bolte (Inf.), D.O.L., aide-de-camp, is, in addition to his other duties, announced as Corps Areas athletic officer, vice Capt. H. T. Perrin, 24th Inf., relieved.

Panama Canal Department, Major General Sturges—G.O. 68, Nov. 23, 1921. Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, G.Z. Pending their permanent assignment thereto by War Department orders, following organizations are attached to Panama Canal Division: 1st Battalion, Field Art.; Ambulance Co. No. 57, Med. Dept.

Hawaiian Department, Major General Summerville—G.O. 48, Nov. 12, 1921. The following assignments of organizations in the Hawaiian Division are made effective this date: To Hawaiian Division, 22d Inf. Brigade; to 22d Inf. Brigade, 27th Inf.; to 21st Inf. Brigade, 21st Inf., 35th Inf., 44th Inf. (attached when rendered inactive).

GENERAL STAFF.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. OF A., C. OF S.

Maj. G. W. Cocheo, G.S., from duty as a member of W.D. General Staff at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, is assigned to the General Staff with troops, and will sail on first transport after Feb. 1 for Manila, P.I., for duty. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. P. C. HARRIS THE A.G.

Lt. Col. L. S. Chappeloar, A.G. Dept., to sail about Feb. 7 for Philippines for duty. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. E. A. HELMICK, I.G.

Lt. Col. E. H. Andres, I.G., to sail about Jan. 5 for Manila for duty. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Cpl. H. J. Gallagher, Q.M.C., in addition to present duties, is assigned to duty as general superintendent, Army Transport Service, Q.M. Corps, Boston, Mass. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Col. J. B. Houston, Q.M.C., in addition to present duties, is assigned to duty as general superintendent, Army Transport Service, Q.M. Corps, Philadelphia, Pa. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

The following officers of Q.M.C. are assigned to duty as C.O. of the Q.M. intermediate depots at places specified after their names: Col. M. G. Zalinaki, Atlanta, Ga.; Col. H. J. Gallagher, Boston, Mass.; Col. L. F. Garrard, New Orleans, La.; Col. P. W. Guiney, Norfolk, Va.; Lt. Col. J. C. Kay, Seattle, Wash.; Maj. H. Korst, Charleston, S.C. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Col. L. F. Garrard, Q.M.C., in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as general superintendent, Army Transport Service, at New Orleans, La. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Col. F. S. Leisenring, Q.M.C., in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as assistant general superintendent, Army Transport Service, Q.M.C., for the Panama Canal Dept. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Capt. M. O. Boone, Q.M.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as C.O. Motor Transport Co. No. 72 at that place. (Nov. 30, W.D.)

Capt. J. W. Mayhen, Q.M.C., in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as assistant general superintendent, Army Transport Service, Q.M.C., at San Juan, Porto Rico. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Capt. R. Pollock, Jr., Q.M.C., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty as C.O. of Motor Transport Co. No. 78 at that place. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Capt. F. P. Schlandt, Q.M.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

The name of Capt. W. H. Moore, Q.M.C., is placed on D.O.L. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Capt. W. H. Moore, Q.M.C., from duty to The A.G. for duty in his office. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Capt. L. E. Collier, Q.M.C., having been examined for promotion and found physically

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C. OF F.

Lt. Col. F. P. Holcomb, F.D., is designated division finance officer, 3d Division, Camp Lewis, Wash. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Maj. G. Parker, F.D., to sail about Feb. 7 for Philippines for duty, relieving Maj. G. F. Humbert, F.D., who will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, Cavalry division for duty as finance officer, Cavalry division. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Capt. C. R. Fouts, F.D., to 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as property auditor. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Mtr. Sgt. R. E. Short, F.D. (appointed Dec. 3, 1921, from technical sergeant, F.D.), now at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., will report to C.O. of that camp for duty. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain J. D. Isbell from assignment and duties with 17th Inf. and to Brooks Field, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF C.

Col. S. G. Jones, Cav., is detailed in A.G. Dept. and will proceed to Washington for duty. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Cpl. F. Sayre, Cav., from present assignment and duties at Camp Gaillard, C.Z., will return to U.S. by first available Government transport, and to Boston for assignment to a unit of the Organized Reserves. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Col. E. D. Anderson, Cav., upon his own application, is retired from active service, after more than thirty-nine years' service. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Col. M. M. McNamee, Cav., upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect Feb. 10, 1922, after more than thirty-nine years' service. Colonel McNamee will proceed to his home. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Col. O. B. Meyer, Cav., is detailed on recruiting duty, with station at Seattle, Wash. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. E. Stedje, Cav., to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty as recruiting officer for Oklahoma City and El Reno. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

The following officers relieved from assignment to 13th Cav.; each officer will remain on present duties with 5th Cav.: Maj. V. R. Bell; Capt. H. H. Dunn, G. H. Carruth, M. V. Turner, D. B. Cullinan. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Maj. E. A. Lohman, Cav., having been transferred Nov. 25, 1921, to Air Service, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

The following officers of 5th Cav. are relieved from assignment to that regiment and will remain on present duties: Capt. E. Rollman, A. D. Chipman, G. E. Harrison, F. J. Cory, J. Kinney, H. de B. Bruck, J. M. Lile, W. C. Steiger, H. H. Cameron. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

The following officers are transferred from 13th Cav. to 5th Cav.: Capt. F. H. Barnhart and C. F. Houghton. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

The following officers now on duty with 5th Cav. are assigned to that regiment: Capt. J. D. Hood, T. W. Liggin, G. A. O'Donnell, A. J. Wynne, M. F. Meador, J. M. Adamson, Jr., E. M. Daniels. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

The following officers of 6th Cav. are relieved from assignment to that regiment: Capt. A. D. Chipman, G. E. Harrison, F. J. Cory, J. Kinney, H. de B. Bruck, J. M. Lile, W. C. Steiger, H. H. Cameron. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

The following officers are assigned to 6th Cav.: Maj. E. P. Duval, Capt. V. Met. Shell. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Capt. C. B. B. Babb, Cav., transferred on Nov. 25, 1921, to Air Service, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

The following officers of 2d Cav. are transferred to Training Center Squadron No. 7, at Fort Snelling, Minn.: Capt. O. S. Peabody, C. A. Eastwood and 1st Lt. F. T. Murphy. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

The following officers are transferred from 6th Cav. to Training Center Squadron No. 4: Capt. W. C. Gatchell, H. H. Baird, W. H. Holland. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Second Lt. L. N. Merrick, 14th Cav., relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

The name of Maj. P. Hayes, F.A., is removed from D.O.L. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Maj. C. J. Browne, F.A., is detailed in Air Service and to Carlisle Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

First Lt. W. S. Robinson, F.A., from Philippines and is assigned to 76th F.A., Camp Lewis, Wash. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

First Lt. C. G. Holmes, 17th F.A., is transferred to 25th F.A., to sail about Feb. 7 for Philippines for duty with regiment to which assigned at Camp Stotsenburg. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

First Lt. W. T. Cooke, Jr., F.A., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of captain of F.A. by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a captain, to date from May 9, 1921, is announced. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COOKE, C. OF F.A.

Maj. J. H. Birdsall, C.A.C., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Maj. A. B. Deans, Jr., C.A.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Maj. L. D. Pepin, C.A.C., to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Capt. F. H. Pritchard, C.A.C., having been transferred on Nov. 25, 1921, to Air Service, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. PARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

Col. E. O. Carnahan, Inf., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, and is detailed as instructor of Florida N.G. (Dec. 30, W.D.)

Lt. Col. W. A. Carleton, Inf., is assigned to 8th Inf. to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. W. Beck, Inf., transferred on Nov. 25, 1921, to Air Service, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Leave four months, about Dec. 3, to Maj. J. C. Thomas, 10th Inf. (Dec. 16, 5th C.A.)

Maj. A. Moreno, 55th Inf., from Puerto Rico and is detailed for duty as instructor of Puerto Rico N.G., San Juan. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Maj. V. G. Olsmith, Inf., is detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves and report to commanding general 2d Corps Area with a view to his assignment to a unit thereof. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Maj. K. L. Pepper, Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel of Inf., by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a lieutenant colonel, to date from June 13, 1921, is announced. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Maj. J. J. Mudgett, Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel of Inf., by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a lieutenant colonel is announced, to date from July 2, 1921. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Maj. J. E. Ware, Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a lieutenant colonel of Inf., by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a lieutenant colonel is announced, to date from Nov. 7, 1921. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Maj. G. E. Cronin, 54th Inf., is transferred to 14th Inf. and to sail about Feb. 16 for Canal Zone for duty with regiment to which transferred. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

The following officers are transferred as hereinafter indicated: Maj. R. G. Sherrard, 57th Inf., to 43d Inf.; 1st Lts. J. G. MacArthur and C. A. Welcker, 43d Inf., to 31st Inf. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Maj. J. H. C. Williams, Inf., transferred on Nov. 25, 1921, to Air Service, with rank from Nov. 14, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Maj. G. L. Tinker, Inf., transferred to Air Service Nov. 25, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

The following officers are transferred from 62d Inf. to regiments indicated after their names: Maj. C. A. Stokes, 43d Inf.; Capt. M. Wettengel, 43d Inf.; J. E. Wharton, 57th Inf.; E. W. Lockwood, 43d Inf.; J. D. Forsythe, 31st Inf.; G. S. McCullough, 31st Inf.; S. B. Wolfe, 43d Inf.; E. H. Tilton, 15th Inf.; 1st Lts. A. A. Goodwin, 31st Inf.; W. A. Jackson and J. Nestestein, 43d Inf.; H. Cullins and J. DeL. Eason, 57th Inf. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Capt. F. H. Bain and W. A. Siron, 60th Inf., are relieved from assignment to that regiment and their names are placed on D.O.L. (Nov. 30, W.D.)

Capt. J. W. Rice, Inf., having been transferred to the C.W.B. on Nov. 22, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Nov. 30, W.D.)

Capt. W. B. Scanlon, Inf., is assigned to 29th Inf. for duty. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

Capt. O. L. Mullins, Jr., 35th Inf., will report to the Chief of Staff, Hawaiian Department, as assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, with station in Honolulu. (Nov. 5, W.D.)

Capt. C. H. Armstrong, Inf., having been transferred on Oct. 10, 1921, to C.A.C., with rank from Nov. 18, 1919, will proceed to Fort Amador, Canal Zone, for duty. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

Capt. S. L. Brucker, 12th Inf., report to commanding general Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Capt. M. W. Clark, 49th Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Dec. 3, W.D.)

Capt. H. J. Liston, 51st Inf., now on duty with 53d Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is transferred to that regiment. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Capt. H. K. Adams, 51st Inf., upon relief from assignment at Walter Reed General Hospital, is transferred to 52d Inf. and attached to 54th Inf. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Capt. C. B. Oldfield, Inf., having been transferred to Air Service on Nov. 25, with rank from June 16, 1917, will remain on present duty until further orders. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Resignation of Capt. F. O. Stephens, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. Home address, Auburn, Me. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

The following officers are transferred from regiments indicated after names to the Tanks, and will proceed to Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Capt. J. R. Bibb, 5th Inf.; H. A. Deas and L. J. Farrell, 50th Inf. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

The name of 1st Lt. J. B. Kindley, Inf., side-decamp, is removed from D.O.L. (Nov. 30, W.D.)

First Lt. W. McK. Tonkay, Inf., having been transferred to F.A. on Nov. 25, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920, will report to C.O. Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 3d Training Battery. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

First Lt. C. R. Farmer, 2d Inf., now on duty with 10th Inf. at Camp Sherman, Ohio, is transferred to that regiment. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

First Lt. J. J. Roach, Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain of Inf., by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a captain is announced, to date from July 15, 1921. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Col. W. P. Richardson, retired, detailed as member of the interdepartmental Alaska committee, to represent the War Department, retiring Maj. G. E. Edgerton, C.E., to date from Dec. 1, 1921. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

Maj. R. D. LaGarde, retired, will remain on present duties as adjutant of the District of Columbia National Guard. (Dec. 5, W.D.)

BOARD OF REVIEW.

A board of review to consist of the following officers of the Medical Department is appointed to meet at Hqrs. 6th Corps Area, 1819 West Pershing road, Chicago, Ill., for reviewing the proceedings and findings of veterinary examining boards in the cases of veterinary officers who have been found by such boards to be disqualified for promotion for reasons other than physical disability contracted in line of duty: Lt. Col. J. G. Gregory, R. M. Blanchard, M.C.; J. R. Jeffries, H. P. Steele and E. J. Cramer, V.C. (Dec. 2, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following officers are transferred from 37th Inf. to 54th Inf.: First Lts. E. M. Jenkins, A. C. Hamilton, D. W. Kent, L. A. Robinson. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

The following officers are transferred from 37th Inf. to 52d Inf. and are attached to 54th Inf. Each officer will report to 54th Inf. for duty: Capt. R. G. Tindall, R. K. Schlaefner, C. H. Kells, L. D. Bogan, H. Enckhausen, J. R. Dimmire, O. N. Thompson, G. H. Rasey, F. L. Burns, L. M. Riley. (Dec. 1, W.D.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves granted by W.D. orders issued on dates noted:

Nov. 29—Capt. A. C. Berry, F.A., 3 mos. and 2 days; Capt. J. G. Cole, C.A.C., 1 mo.; Capt. G. W. L. Pratimay, F.A., 2 mos.; Capt. B. W. Venable, Inf., 1 mo. ex.; Capt. B. W. Venable, Inf., 1 mo. ex.; Nov. 30—Maj. A. D. Budd, Inf., 1 mo. ex.

Capt. L. C. Dill, Inf., 2 mos.; 1st Lt. H. M. Elder, Q.M.C., 1 mo.; Col. M. M. McNamee, Cav., 2 mos. and 10 days; Maj. G. M. Parker, Jr., Inf., 3 mos., to visit West Indies; Capt. A. D. Smith, A.S., 6 mos., sickness.

Dec. 1—Capt. A. V. Elliot, Inf., 1 mo.; Capt. G. D. Gamble, Q.M.C., 1 mo. and 15 days; Maj. Gen. C. G. Morton, 1 mo.; Maj. G. W. Price, Inf., 2 mos., about Jan. 1; 1st Lt. R. F. Sherly, Inf., 3 mos. and 13 days, upon relief from Walter Reed General Hospital; 1st Lt. E. V. Stansbury, Cav., 2 mos., with permission return to U.S. via Suez Canal. Dec. 2—Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat, U.S.A., 4 mos.

Dec. 3—Capt. R. B. Shaw, F.A., 1 mo.; Maj. W. H. Simpson, Inf., 2 mos.; Maj. G. F. Waugh, Inf., 2 mos. and 27 days. Dec. 5—Maj. Gen. W. G. Haan, U.S.A., 1 mo. ex.; 1st Lt. J. H. Hassing, Inf., 1 mo. and 15 days; 1st Lt. R. I. Lovell, V.C., 1 mo.; Lt. Col. W. S. Mapes, Inf., 1 mo. and 10 days; ex.; 1st Lt. F. B. Steinke, V.C., 1 mo.; 1st Lt. W. R. Wolfe, V.C., 1 mo.

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army Pd. Clk. E. W. Jones to Chicago, Ill., 1819 West Pershing road, for duty. (Nov. 23, 6th C.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The retirement of the following enlisted men of the Army were announced in War Department orders on the dates noted, and at the places named, and were ordered home:

Nov. 29—First Sgt. P. L. Grove, D.E.M.L., at the Pacific Branch, U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Calif.

Nov. 30—Maj. C. B. Hensley, Service Co., 23d Inf., at Camp Travis, Texas; 1st Sgt. A. O. Lilly, Co. H, 4th Inf., at Camp Lewis, Wash.; Mtr. Sgt. A. F. Denton, Inf. School Detachment, at Camp Benning, Ga.; Pvt. 1st Cl. G. Fox, D.E.M.L. (Rec. Service), at Fort Wayne, Mich.

Dec. 1—Sgt. J. Noland, Q.M.C., at Camp Dix, N.J.; Sgt. J. J. McClain, 2d F.A., at Camp Knox, Ky.

Dec. 2—Sgt. W. Stone, D.E.M.L. (18th Recruit Co.), at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Sgt. F. Johnson, 2d Inf., at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Dec. 3—Pvt. P. Vinet, 24th Inf., at Columbus, N.M.; Mtr. Sgt. B. Drews, 53d Inf., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Sgt. B. Mulkern, 16th Inf., at Camp Dix, N.J.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The following changes in stations of organizations were announced by the W.D. Dec. 6:

Amm. Train, 8th F.A. Brig., Camp Knox, Ky., to Jeffersonville, Ind., en route to Camp Bragg, N.C.

1st Battn., 15th Inf., Tientsin, China, to Camp Eideidge, P.I.

51st Field Art., Camp Knox, Ky., to Jeffersonville, Ind., en route to Camp Bragg, N.C.

Pack Train No. 9 inactive.

10th Signal Co., Corozal, C.Z., to Quarry Heights, C.Z.

To Postal Section, Div. Hqrs., 77th Div.—1st Lt. R. L. Hill, Box 49, Station O, N.Y. city.

To 302d Observation Squadron, 77th Div.—2d Lt. G. F. Denny, 681 5th Ave., N.Y. city.

To 308th Inf., 77th Inf.—1st Lts. T. J. Hearn, Room 803, 176 Broadway, N.Y. city; L. M. Hann, 70 Staytus Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.; H. J. Harding, Jr., 1022 Hoe Ave., N.Y. city; T. S. Lacy, 429 E. 141st St., N.Y. city; H. F. Legg, 284 Smith Ave., Kingston, N.Y.; F. E. Garthay, Marlboro, N.Y.; M. Monnett, 5161 Caldwell Ave., Bronx, N.Y.; J. W. Pope, Jr., 174 Archer Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; W. S. Sawyer, Niagara Sprayer Co., Middleport, N.Y.; O. F. Thompson, 537 W. 144th St., N.Y. city; G. W. Turner, 2075 Crotona Ave., Bronx, N.Y.; W. F. Turner, 2329 Tiebout Ave., N.Y. city; A. C. Wallace, 4 Golden Hill Ave., Goshen, N.Y.

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To 308th Inf., 77th Inf.—1st Lts. T. J. Hearn, Room 803, 176 Broadway, N.Y. city; L. M. Hann, 70 Staytus Ave., Larchmont, N.Y.; H

7TH CORPS AREA.

Assignments of Oct. 12.

To 175th Inf. Brigade—Brig. Gen. H. A. Allen.
To 249th Inf.—Col. G. W. Ball; Lt. Col. H. MacNider.
To 350th Inf.—Col. J. E. Bartley; Lt. Col. C. M. Stanley.
To 351st Inf.—Lt. Col. C. T. Smith.
To 352d Inf.—Lt. Col. E. E. Watson.
To Ammunition Train, 163d Field Art. Bn.
To Lt. Col. H. G. Geiger.
To 388th Field Art.—Lt. Col. O. W. Mull.
To 405th Inf.—Col. J. S. Harris.
To 406th Inf.—Col. C. D. James.
To 407th Inf.—Col. E. J. McMahon.
To 408th Inf.—Col. J. D. McNeely; Lt. Col. F. D. Ross.
To 327th Engrs.—Col. W. G. Atwood.

Assignments of Oct. 25.

To Finance Sec., 102d Div. Hqrs., St. Louis.
Mo.—Maj. M. E. Rovin, 1311 International Blvd.
To 379th Field Art. (Mo.)—Col. A. J. Elliott.
990 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City.
To 380th Field Art. (Mo.)—Lt. Col. W. F. Siegmund, 4018 Wyoming St., St. Louis.
H. Knight, 2901 Forest Ave., Kansas City.
To 102d Signal Co., 102d Div., St. Louis.
Mo.—Capt. E. B. McDonald, Hotel Maryland.
To 387th Field Art. (Mo.)—Maj. C. A. Lyman, 1428 Harmon Pl., Minneapolis.

Assignments of Oct. 28.

To 1st Battalion, 327th Engrs., St. Louis.
Mo.—Maj. J. H. McCormick, Jr., 6142 Pershing Ave.
To 2d Bn., 327th Engrs., St. Louis—Maj. P. N. Hatch, 5 Lenox Pl.
To Hqrs., 327th Engrs., St. Louis, Mo.—Capt. J. H. Porter, 5656 Clemens Ave.; Capt. J. A. Dickinson, 4334 Lindell Blvd.

8TH CORPS AREA.

Assignments of Nov. 8.

To Hqrs., 90th Div.—Lt. Col. W. O. Selkirk, Staff Specialist, car of Selkirk Farms Co., Blessing, Texas; Maj. R. G. Baker, 1226 Jackson Blvd., Houston, Texas; Maj. J. R. Ricker, 1633 Arlington St., Houston, Texas; Capt. L. A. Skiles, 3117 Live Oak St., Dallas, Texas; Capt. R. Leeman, Mineral Wells, Texas.
To 90th Div. Trains—1st Lt. R. Wingren, Burnett, Texas.
To Hqrs., 180th Inf. Brigade (90th Div.)—Capt. W. St. J. Blackshear, Palestine, Texas.
To 328th Engrs. (Combat), 103d Div.—Maj. I. C. Crawford, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.; Maj. C. Larsen, Denver, Colo.

Assignments of Nov. 9.

To 382d F.A. (103d Div.)—Majs. C. D. Jones, Field Art., 421 N. 6th St., Phoenix, Ariz.; E. T. Springer, Field Art., Cimarron, N.M.; O. K. Soidel, Field Art., Roswell, N.M.
To 103d Div. Trains—Capt. N. H. Robinson, Q.M.C., 251 Logan St., Denver, Colo.

Assignments of Nov. 14.

To 411th Inf. (103d Div.)—Capt. F. Arnold, 7035 E. 7th Ave., Denver, Colo.; Capt. K. V. Riley, 506 Kittridge Blvd., Denver, Colo.
Maj. R. L. Drinkwater, M.R.C., State Capitol Bldg., Denver, Colo., is attached to 411th Inf., 103d Div.

9TH CORPS AREA.

Assignments of Nov. 21.

The following officers of the Infantry Reserve Corps are assigned to organizations of the 91st Division, Organized Reserves, as indicated: Maj. O. L. Houser, 3040 Mabel St., Berkeley, Calif., Act. Exec. Off., 3624 Inf.; A. St. J. Whitney, 544 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.; Mach. Gun Off., 3624 Inf.; W. W. Sweet, 2419 Wallace St., East Oakland, Calif.; 3d Bn., 362d Inf.; W. E. Garrison, Lodi, Calif., 1st Bn., 362d Inf.

Assignments of Nov. 23.

To 361st Inf., 91st Div.—Capts. D. P. Redding, Calif., Co. A; Capt. A. Courtney, 982 5th St., Chico, Calif., Co. C; 1st Lt. L. R. Bruce, 720 Normal Ave., Chico, Calif., Co. C; Capt. O. T. Bradley, 524 6th St., Marysville, Calif., Co. E; Capt. C. Corlett, 112 Division St., Napa, Calif., Co. F; E. G. Watkins, Travelers Hotel, Sacramento, Calif., Hqrs., Co. G; 2d Lt. H. O. Selleck, Vallejo, Calif., Co. H; 1st Lt. A. L. Hinds, Plymouth, Calif., Co. I; Capt. R. L. Hall, 505 Florida St., Richmond, Calif., Co. L; Capt. D. J. Smith, 16 G St., Sacramento, Calif., Co. M.

To 362d Inf., 91st Div.—Capts. F. T. Montgomery, 1201 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif., Co. F; G. B. Skinner, 136 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Calif., Co. G; B. H. Tucker, 2030 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif., Co. H; R. H. Chamberlain, Jr., 1031 Bella Vista Ave., Oakland, Calif., Co. I; E. E. Hinchen, 558 40th St., Oakland, Calif., Co. K; W. V. Woodin, 145 Rogers St., Alameda, Calif., Co. L; T. B. Cassel, 695 61st St., Oakland, Calif., Hqrs., Co. M; 3d Bn.—M. S. Rosenblatt, 3201 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif., Hqrs., Co.

First Lt. J. Hauck, care of McDonnell and Co., Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., Asst. to Div. Adj't.

NOTE.—We reserve a large number of assignments for another week.

U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York City.

Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief. Vice Admiral John D. McDonald, commander of Battleship Force.

Rear Admiral A. H. Seales, commander of Division Five.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, commander of Destroyer Squadrons.

U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

ALLEN, Charleston, S.C.

ARKANSAS, navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

AUK, Portsmouth, N.H.

ABEL P. UPSHUR, Charleston, S.C.

ABROTT, BAGLEY, Charleston, S.C.

BAINBRIDGE, Charleston, S.C.

BALCH, Charleston, S.C.

BANCROFT, Charleston, S.C.

BARNEY, Charleston, S.C.

BELL, Charleston, S.C.

BECKNAP, Charleston, S.C.

BENHAM, Charleston, S.C.

BERNAUDOU, Charleston, S.C.

BIDDLE, Charleston, S.C.

BILLINGSLEY, Charleston, S.C.

BLACK HAWK, New York, N.Y.

BLAKELEY, Charleston, S.C.

BRANCH, Charleston, S.C.

BRAZOS, Hampton Roads, Va.

BRECK, Charleston, S.C.

BRECKINRIDGE, Charleston, S.C.

BRIDGEPORT, Charleston, S.C.

BUSH, Charleston, S.C.

CALDWELL, Charleston, S.C.

CASE, Charleston, S.C.

CASSIN, Charleston, S.C.

CHARLES AUSBURN, Charleston, S.C.

CHEWINK, Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

CLEMSON, Boston, Mass.

COLE, Charleston, S.C.

COLHOUN, Charleston, S.C.

CONNOR, Charleston, S.C.

CONVERSE, Boston, Mass.

CONYNGHAM, Charleston, S.C.

COWELL, Charleston, S.C.

CRAVEN, Charleston, S.C.

CROWNINSHIELD, Chesapeake Capes.

CULGOA, New York, N.Y.

CUMMINGS, Charleston, S.C.

CURLEW, Portsmouth, N.H.

DALE, Boston, Mass.

DAHLGREN, Charleston, S.C.

DALLAS, New York, N.Y.

DAVIS, Charleston, S.C.

DELAWARE, Boston, Mass.

DENEBOLA, Norfolk, Va.

DICKERSON, Charleston, S.C.

DIXIE, Charleston, S.C.

DOWNES, Charleston, S.C.

DUPONT, Charleston, S.C.

DYER, Charleston, S.C.

ERICSSON, Charleston, S.C.

ELLIS, Charleston, S.C.

FAIRFAX, Charleston, S.C.

FLAMINGO, Charleston, S.C.

FOOTE, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER, Charleston, S.C.

GEO. E. BADGER, Charleston, S.C.

GILMER, Charleston, S.C.

GOFF, Charleston, S.C.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Charleston, S.C.

GRAHAM, New York Yard.

GREGORY, Charleston, S.C.

GRIDLEY, Charleston, S.C.

GWYN, Charleston, S.C.

HALE, Piney Point, Md.

HARADEN, Charleston, S.C.

HARDING, Charleston, S.C.

HATFIELD, HERBERT, Charleston, S.C.

HERNDON, Charleston, S.C.

HOPEWELL, Charleston, S.C.

HOPKINS, Charleston, S.C.

HUBERT, New York Yard.

HUMPHREYS, Charleston, S.C.

HUNT, Charleston, S.C.

ISHERWOOD, Charleston, S.C.

ISRAEL, Newport, R.I.

JAMES K. PAULDING, Charleston, S.C.

J. FRED TALBOT, Charleston, S.C.

KALE, Charleston, S.C.

KANE, Charleston, S.C.

KANSAS, Philadelphia, Pa.

KIMBERLEY, Charleston, S.C.

KING, Charleston, S.C.

LANSDALE, Newport, R.I.

LARSEN, Boston, Mass.

LARK, Portsmouth, N.H.

LAWRENCE, Newport, R.I.

LEARY, Charleston, S.C.

LITTLE, Charleston, S.C.

LUCE, Newport, R.I.

MCALLA, Charleston, S.C.

MCOK, Charleston, S.C.

MCDOUGAL, Charleston, S.C.

MCKEEAN, Charleston, S.C.

MOKEE, Charleston, S.C.

MADDUX, Charleston, S.C.

MAHAN, Newport, R.I.

MALLARD, Newport, R.I.

MANLEY, Charleston, S.C.

MASON, Charleston, S.C.

MAUMEE, New York, N.Y.

MEREDITH, Norfolk, Va.

MERRILL, San Francisco, Calif.

MICHIGAN, Philadelphia, Pa.

MURRAY, Newport, R.I.

NEREUS, left N.Y. for Phila., Pa., Dec. 6.

NICHOLSON, Charleston, S.C.

NOA, New York Yard.

NORTH DAKOTA, Boston, Mass.

O'BRIEN, Charleston, S.C.

OLYMPIA, Washington, D.C.

OSBORNE, Charleston, S.C.

OSMUND INGRAM, Norfolk, Va.

OSPREY, Portsmouth, N.H.

OWL, Hampton Roads, Va.

PARKER, Charleston, S.C.

PAUL JONES, Charleston, S.C.

PEARLY, Charleston, S.C.

PILLSBURY, Charleston, S.C.

POPE, Charleston, S.C.

PORTER, Charleston, S.C.

PREBLE, North River, N.Y.

PROMETHEUS, Hampton Roads, Va.

PROTEUS, Norfolk, Va.

PRUITT, Newport, R.I.

PUTNAM, Boston, Mass.

QUAIL, Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

REDWING, Hampton Roads, Va.

REID, Charleston, S.C.

RELIEF, Lynnhaven Roads, Va.

RINGOLD, Charleston, S.C.

ROBINSON, New York Navy Yard.

ROCHESTER, Charleston, S.C.

RODGERS, Charleston, S.C.

ROWAN, Charleston, S.C.

SANDPIPER, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Philadelphia, Pa.

SCATTERLEE, SEMMES, Charleston, S.C.

SCHECH, Charleston, S.C.

SHARKEY, Charleston, S.C.

SHAW, Charleston, S.C.

SHAWMUT, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIGOURNEY, New York Yard.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Philadelphia, Pa.

STEVENS, Charleston, S.C.

STEWART, Charleston, S.C.

STOCKTON, Charleston, S.C.

STRINGHAM, Charleston, S.C.

SWAN, Portsmouth, N.H.

TAYLOR, Charleston, S.C.

TEAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMAS, Charleston, S.C.

TILLMAN, Charleston, S.C.

TOUCY, Charleston, S.C.

TRUXTUN, Philadelphia, Pa.

WADSWORTH, Charleston, S.C.

WAINWRIGHT, Charleston, S.C.

W. C. WOOD, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILKES, Charleston, S.C.

WM. B. PRESTON, Chesapeake Capes.

WINSLOW, Charleston, S.C.

WOODCOCK, Portsmouth, N.H.

WORDEN, Boston, Mass.

WYOMING, Newport to sea Nov. 7.

Vessels of the Navy

Corrected to December 7.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Commander-in-Chief.

Chief: Flagship, New Mexico.

Vice Admiral W. H. Shoemaker, commander of Battleship Force.

Rear Admiral G. H. Burrage, commander of Destroyer Squadrons.

AARON WARD, Bremerton, Wash.

ANTHONY, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

ARIZONA, San Pedro, Calif.

AROSTOOK, San Diego, Calif.

AULICK, San Diego, Calif.

BABBITT, BADGER, Mare Island, Calif.

BAILEY, Bremerton, Wash.

BALTIMORE, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

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The dread Pyorrhœa begins with bleeding gums



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BRUSH YOUR TEETH
WITH IT

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SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE
PRESCRIPTION OF THE
DENTAL PROFESSION

Forhan's
FOR
THE
GUMS

Pyorrhœa's infecting germs cause many ills. Medical science has proved this.

Many diseased conditions are now known often to be the result of Pyorrhœa germs that breed in pockets about the teeth. Rheumatism, anaemia, nervous disorders and other diseases have been traced in many cases to this Pyorrhœa infection.

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And watch your gums yourself. Pyorrhœa, which affects four out of five people over forty, begins with tender and bleeding gums; then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the poisons generated at their base.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhœa—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums hard and healthy—the teeth white and clean. Start using it today. If gum shrinkage has set in use Forhan's according to directions and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.
Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.
Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Nov. 30, 1921.
Lt. Cdr. W. H. Booth to U.S.S. Argonne as Ex. Off.

Lt. Cdr. E. P. Nickinson to U.S.S. North Dakota as 1st Lt.

Lts. W. T. Baxter to duty R.S. Philadelphia, Pa.; W. S. Belknap granted sick leave; S. Bunker to Mine Squadron 2, rac. flt.; J. C. Davis to R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.; S. A. Johnson to West Squadrone, rac. flt.; G. H. Kenlogg to U.S.S. Mississippi; O. K. Kummer to duty R.S. San Francisco, Calif.; T. Macklin to Mine Sqdn. 2, rac. flt.; E. J. Stotter, Jr., and W. M. May revocation appointments effective Dec. 31; F. Mueller to command U.S.S. Bay Spring; F. J. Rose to U.S.S. Texas; H. Quinton resignation accepted; L. W. Thomas to Destroyer Squadron.

Lts. (j.g.) C. G. Beck, W. F. Burton, H. T. Collins, in, J. Dunn and L. T. Morris revocation appointments effective Dec. 31; G. E. Harris to U.S.S. Bushnell; W. H. Hauges to U.S.S. Illinois; J. P. McDaniel revocation appointment effective Dec. 31; H. M. Jones and W. J. O'hara revocation appointments effective Dec. 31; W. F. Verleger to duty R.S. New York, N.Y.

Ens. G. H. Bahm to U.S.S. Florida; W. O. Bobbitt and G. N. Ball to Destroyer Sqdn. Atl. Flt.; C. E. Bence to duty U.S.S. R-5.

Ens. M. T. Anderson, A. Birkholz, C. W. Brockett and F. E. Brooks revocation appointments effective Dec. 31.

Ens. W. R. Brown to duty R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.

Ens. B. K. Kane, J. Kirkpatrick, W. G. Laier, W. S. MacLean, C. J. Maguire, F. H. Macchio, T. G. Murrell, T. J. O'Brien, C. O. O'Donnell, J. B. Raiciale, P. E. Roswell, K. Strite, C. A. L. Sundberg, D. R. Talman, C. R. Todd, W. S. K. Trapnell, E. J. Walsh, T. F. Wellings and C. A. Whitford to Destroyer Sqdn. Atl. Flt.

Ens. W. H. Kershaw, S. F. H. Lagerstadt, S. A. Milcham, P. C. Munzer, J. T. Moran, J. A. Nichols, J. J. O'Brien, H. J. O'Donoghue, G. O. Spaur, A. F. Stanley, G. W. Stuart, Jr., F. L. Thompson, E. F. Tripp and J. C. Weare revocation appointments effective Dec. 31.

Lts. D. Corrigan to Destroyer Sqdn. Atl. Flt.; A. R. Huster to duty 16th Naval Dist.

Ens. G. H. Burrows, W. M. Cashin, O. E. Cummings, J. J. Cunningham, H. A. Drew, J. R. Fristoe, J. W. Golinkin, R. W. Hawes and W. D. Hodges revocation appointments effective Dec. 31.

Ens. H. B. R. Jorgenson to duty U.S.S. Aroostook.

Ens. A. P. Lawton to duty U.S.S. North Dakota.

Ens. F. Taylor to U.S.S. Shawmut.

Medical Corps—Lts. J. H. Barton to Naval Dispensary, New York, N.Y.; W. W. Wade to Naval Medical Supply Depot, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Dental Corps—Lt. C. P. Holland to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; Lt. W. J. Rogers to Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va.

Supply Corps—Lt. M. J. Kirwan to Naval Supply Station, Hampton Roads, Va.; Lt. N. K. Wade to Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif.; Lt. (j.g.) C. E. Kastenbein to R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.

Construction Corps—Lt. C. Hibbard to Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Lt. J. Reid, Jr., to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; Lt. (j.g.) F. A. Johnson to Submarine Division 5.

Guns—G. C. Lightbody to R.S. Boston, Mass.; Gun. G. Marshall to U.S.S. Eagle 38; Carp. W. W. Hobelmann to treatment Naval Hospital, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carp. C. F. Trullinger to 3d Naval District; Pay Ck. K. A. Merrill to duty with Sup. Ofcr. U.S.S. Kanawha.

Lts. (j.g.) R. C. Donnelly (C1-8) to duty U.S.S. Kanawha; Lt. (j.g.) A. R. Tilburne (C1-5), Coco Solo, C.Z., to home; Ens. L. F. Marsh (C1-6) to U.S.S. Sapelo; Ens. W. L. Wise (C1-8) to duty U.S.S. Orion; Ch. Pharm. J. T. Cassidy (C1-1) to home.

Orders to Officers Dec. 1, 1921.

Cdrs. F. N. Eklund to Destroyer Sqdn. Pac. Flt.; H. G. Shonard to command U.S.S. Crane and Division 17; W. G. I. Stiles to command U.S.S. Edsall; L. W. C. Townsend to duty Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington.

Lts. Cdr. H. E. Snow to Destroyer Sqdn. at San Diego, Calif.; J. H. Wilbreck to command U.S.S. Lawrence; R. G. Risley to command U.S.S. Cowell; J. H. Culkin to Destroyer Sqdn. 12 as Communication Officer; G. M. Lowry to U.S.S. O'Bannon.

Lts. E. J. Brady to U.S.S. Charleston; J. G. Farrell to R.S. Mare Island, Calif.; W. O. Baldwin continues duty U.S.S. Truxton; M. Fritman to U.S.S. Vixen; W. Gearing to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; T. W. Mathew to U.S.S. Eagle 31; E. C. Marheineke to U.S.S. Chauncey; W. L. Wright to Destroyer Sqdn. Atl. Flt.; L. W. Thomas to U.S.S. Lamson; G. B. Wooley to U.S.S. J. F. Burns.

Lts. (j.g.) G. W. Brown revocation accepted; J. L. Cassidy, E. L. Cole and C. J. O'Neill revocation appointments effective Dec. 31; J. O. Jenkins to U.S.S. Pyro; L. E. Tapen to U.S.S. Upshur; P. P. Zeller to U.S.S. Litchfield.

Lts. H. J. Bellingham to U.S.S. Corry; A. K. Doyle to U.S.S. McFarland; R. H. Long and C. S. Travis revocation appointments effective Dec. 31; D. A. Peterson resignation accepted.

Medical Corps—Lt. Cdr. H. L. Smith to duty Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; Lt. H. W. Miller det. 9th Naval District, to duty Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.; Lt. L. Nottingham det. Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla. to duty Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Lts. (j.g.) C. R. Flanagan (S.C.) to Sup. Ofcr. Div. 25, Dest. Sqdns., Atl. Flt.

Lts. J. H. Jack, Jr. (Con.C.) to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.; I. B. McDaniel (Con.C.) to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; R. B. Pick (Con.C.) to U.S.S. Vestal.

Orders to Officers Dec. 2, 1921.

Capt. A. Althouse to Governor of Guam and Commandant of Naval Station, Guam.

Cdr. R. A. Abernathy to command U.S.S. Lamberon.

Lt. Cdr. W. F. Goodhue to U.S.S. Huron;

A. M. Penn to Sqn. Engr. Ofcr. Sqdn. 15.

Lts. L. B. Austin to U.S.S. Bruce; W. I. Deany to U.S.S. Charleston; F. C. Denebrik

to U.S.S. Burns; C. Clay to Sqdn. 15 as Torp. Material Ofcr.; G. F. Foster to U.S.S. Foote; F. S. Gibson to U.S.S. Robinson; J. G. Rick to U.S.S. San Francisco, Calif.; G. B. Hoover to U.S.S. Conyngham; E. J. Kidder to U.S.S. Wilkes; H. R. Klein to U.S.S. Parker; A. Linablad to U.S.S. Davis; W. A. MacDonald to R. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.; R. W. McKeynolds to U.S.S. Gregory; E. F. Sale to U.S.S. San Francisco, Calif.; G. B. White to U.S.S. Savannah; J. N. Whelan to U.S.S. Ludlow.

Lts. (j.g.) A. H. Cummings to duty U.S.S. Ford; U. B. Dahlman resignation accepted; J. J. Fitzgerald to duty U.S.S. Paul Jones; A. O. Gieselman to U.S.S. Farenholt; H. J. Gordon to Destroyer Sqdn. at San Diego, Calif.; H. A. Harrison to U.S.S. Charleston; E. Nelson to U.S.S. Tarbell; H. R. Herbst to U.S.S. Huibert; H. P. Knickerbocker to U.S.S. Siard; J. E. Landers to R.S. Boston, Mass.; G. F. Ments to duty U.S.S. Noa; A. O. Ruettiger to U.S.S. Kane; I. Steger to U.S.S. Blakely; J. R. Tobin to U.S.S. Pruitt; R. M. Dorsey to U.S.S. Pillsbury; R. E. Jennings to U.S.S. Bainbridge; M. H. Stein to U.S.S. William B. Preston.

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DEC. 1—Lt. Col. F. Halford to perform such travel between Washington and various cities where U.S.M.C. Detached Guard Cos. are or will be operating.
Maj. R. W. Voth from 1st Brig., Haiti, to U.S.
Capt. V. F. Blasdale to U.S.M.C. Detached Guard Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. C.A. Wynn to N.O.B., Key West, Fla.
First Lt. B. B. MacArthur granted leave for one month, about Dec. 1.
First Lt. F. O. Rogers granted leave for 25 days from Dec. 5.
Second Lt. H. D. Palmer granted leave for one month from Dec. 12.
Q.M. Clk. H. C. Moore granted leave for one month, about Dec. 19.

DEC. 2—Lt. Col. J. S. Turrill to temporary duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. R. L. Shepard designated as S.D.A.
Maj. E. R. Beadle, Dec. 8, to 1st Brig., Haiti.

Capt. S. L. Howard to temporary duty at M.B., Quantico, Va.

First Lt. B. G. Bradley to special temporary duty at Detroit, Mich.

First Lt. R. M. Johnson to assume status of retired officer.

First Lt. J. A. Nelson to Hqrs. Marine Corps, Washington.

First Lt. C. J. Widdifield granted sick leave for two months.

Second Lt. G. W. Kirkman, Jan. 3, 1922, to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Second Lt. C. W. Martyr granted leave for 17 days from Dec. 17.

DEC. 3—Capt. O. A. Wynn authorized to delay ten days reporting M.B., N.O.B., Key West, Fla.

Second Lt. E. Robbins present leave extended for twenty days.

First Lt. J. B. Wilson to M.B., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Capt. C. H. Brown to M.B., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

First Lt. E. A. Craig to M.D., N.A.D., Puget Sound, Wash.

DEC. 5—Brig. Gen. H. C. Haines to temporary duty at Parris Island, S.C., and N.O.B., Key West, Fla., to inspect.

Lt. Col. J. S. Turrill to temporary duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. R. B. Creecy to temporary duty Parris Island, S.C., an dCharleston, S.C.

Lt. Col. T. C. Turner appointed Lt. Col.

E. M. Reno appointed Maj.

Capt. A. DeCarre to M.D., Amer. Leg., Peking, China.

Capt. J. M. Bain and M. G. Holmes to temporary duty Parris Island, S.C.

First Lt. W. J. Whaling, Dec. 15, to proceed with M.D., U.S.S. Tacoma, to Canal Zone via the U.S.S. Chaumont, for further embarkation on the Tacoma.

First Lts. J. P. Adams, A. L. Johnson and M. A. Edison, Dec. 27, to N.A.S., Pensacola, Fla.

Second Lt. J. W. Cunningham to U.S.M.C.; Detached Guard Co., New Orleans, La.

Second Lt. J. M. Patton, J. D. Swartwout and W. H. Hollingsworth, Dec. 27, to Pensacola, Fla.

Second Lt. C. Connette to navy yard, Norfolk, for duty, Nav. Hosp. treatment.

Q.M. Clk. A. P. Hastings to temporary duty Parris Island, S.C., and Charleston, S.C.

DEC. 6—Capt. A. F. Howard to 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo; authorized delay until Jan. 15 in reporting for transportation.

First Lt. W. L. Harding granted sick leave for three months and to report to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., for examination.

First Lt. C. McCullough, Dec. 20, to U.S.S. Niagara.

Second Lt. P. F. Howard to Norfolk as officer detailed to command the M.D., U.S.S. Savannah.

Second Lt. D. V. Pickle to U.S.M.C. Detached Guard Co., Dallas, Texas.

Capt. G. A. Stowell to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

(Continued from page 349.)

PROMOTIONS TO CAPTAIN.

The following promotions of first lieutenants to be captains in the Regular Army, with rank as indicated were announced Dec. 6. Those marked * are subject to examination.

H. Whit [7609], E. H. Raymond, Dec. 16; C. F. Wilson, Dec. 17; F. W. Crisp, Dec. 19; R. A. Dunn, I. W. Guth, C. McM. Kellogg, W. H. Johnson, Dec. 21; F. D. Wheeler, Dec. 22; H. A. Gardner, Dec. 23; F. Place, Dec. 24; A. Lobitz, B. L. Brunson, Dec. 25; S. Jacobson, Dec. 27; E. W. Lachmiller, Dec. 28; T. Phillips, Dec. 29; J. P. Tillman, Dec. 30; G. W. McFattie, Dec. 31; J. N. Greene, F. A. Mertz, Jan. 1, 1921; W. McK. Dunn, Jan. 5; A. J. Sheridge, Jan. 6; E. S. Schofield, Jan. 7; H. J. Conner, Jan. 18; A. E. Simonin, Jan. 14; F. O'D. Hunter, Jan. 17; R. B. Libby, Jan. 19; H. H. George, Jan. 20; A. H. Waitt, Jan. 21; G. C. Robertson, Jan. 24; C. W. Cameron, Jan. 26; A. E. Daniels, G. B. Patterson, P. L. Beard, J. L. Aman, Jan. 27; W. J. Read, St. O. Street, R. T. Adams, Jan. 28; A. J. Nichols, A. D. Cameron, Jan. 29; J. C. Christopher, Jan. 30; M. D. Grimes, R. S. McCullough, *Overheiser,* F. Morell, Feb. 1; P. H. Shemmons, W. H. Roach, C. B. Seering, Feb. 2; R. L. Miller, Feb. 3; R. E. Fleischer, R. O. White, Feb. 4; W. Foosling, Feb. 5; C. W. Dietz, W. L. Sharpen, Feb. 9; S. H. Baker, E. K. Henson, for duty, for 10; J. I. Moore, *Feb. 11; L. M. Garner, J. P. Temple, Feb. 16; V. L. Richmon, Feb. 17; E. T. Loucks, Feb. 22; H. M. Findlay, A. D. Cameron, Feb. 28; R. H. Winchester, G. H. Passmore, J. S. Hodwell, Feb. 27; G. O. A. Daugherty, Jr., K. Broadhurst, March 1; N. G. Bush, March 2; P. H. Sperati, March 3; C. J. Schaefer, Jr., L. R. W. Nichols, H. J. Silvestone, March 4; O. M. Chamberlain, Jr., L. R. A. Whittaker, March 12.

H. B. Sepulveda, S. L. Hougen, March 13; S. C. Skemp, March 16; W. F. Newton, J. H. Hubbard, R. G. Breen, March 18; G. A. Wooly, March 19; T. K. Vincent, March 24; T. B. Fowler, S. L. Metcalfe, March 29; G. M. O'Connell, April 3; F. W. Halsey, April 7; K. Green, M. J. Conway, April 9; H. B. Hoy, April 11; G. G. Tinsley, A. F. Gilmore, April 12; L. W. Marshall, J. A. Otto, J. B. Sweet, April 13; W. Q. Jeffords, Jr., April 16; R. C. Knobilton, April 17; G. O. Black, April 23; G. A. Patrick, April 24; J. A. Nichols, L. L. Kotzebue, W. C. Thee, T. R. Holmes, R. L. McMillan, N. D. Woodward, E. W. King, R. E. McGarragh, A. P. Bruner, E. F. Bullock, M. G. Brislaw, O. Burgess, A. E. Fox, April 27; R. F. Kelley, April 28; C. Smith, H. C. Gruber, LeC. H. Slocum, April 29; E. F. Barry, May 2; H. F. Longino, May 4; F. H. Black, May 8; J. R. Sheets, W. S. Robinson, C. P. Cullen, F. A. Metcalf, H. E. Storms, D. D. Barrett, L. J. Meyns, May 9; T. H. Ramsey, R. T. Staples, J. C. Vickery, May 10; L. Dessen, L. Iverson, R. B. Jackson, May 11; A. L.

Parmeece, May 17; W. B. Fariss, May 19; J. P. Crean, May 20; G. Wray, May 21; D. S. McConaughay, J. T. Sunstone, June 2; H. B. Gayle, June 7; F. W. Deck, J. H. Payne, June 15; J. B. Smith, G. E. Dillard, R. T. Chapman, June 19; R. H. Vermette, June 21; A. M. Ginsburgh, E. G. Arnold, June 23; H. W. Pelton, June 25; H. C. Jordan, R. E. Woodward, F. Burd, W. J. Ober, July 1; A. A. Baker, J. N. Arthur, July 2; D. A. Jones, J. H. Howe, July 3; R. A. Case, July 8; J. R. Deane, July 10; R. Z. Crane, P. C. Feidiger, H. V. MacGowan, July 14; N. E. Chandler, July 15; R. O. Welch, July 17; L. W. Jefferson, July 18; D. P. Harkins, July 23; B. M. McMill, J. F. Smith, July 25; J. E. Einbich, July 29; F. W. Keester, July 31; W. N. Todd, Jr., E. D. Willis, T. R. Taber, H. W. Lins, Aug. 2; E. B. Harry, Aug. 6; H. L. Franklin, Aug. 9; H. P. Stewart [7876], Aug. 10.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O. 282, DEC. 6, 1921, W.D.

Capt. J. H. Jaffer, D.C., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced.

Resignation by 1st Lt. T. J. Carroll, A.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Capt. L. A. Lavanture, M.C., to El Paso, Texas, William Beaumont General Hospital, for duty.

Maj. P. Ramee, 30th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Capt. A. C. Berry, 18th F.A., to sail about March 7 for Honolulu for duty.

First Lt. J. D. Robertson, A.S. (C.A.C.), from detail in Air Service and to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty.

First Lt. F. B. Valentine, Cav., having been transferred to Air Service on Nov. 25, 1921, with rank from Nov. 2, 1919, will remain on present duty until further orders.

Capt. W. F. Kraus, O.A.C., having been transferred on Nov. 25, 1921, to Air Service, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders.

The following officers are relieved from assignment to regiments indicated after their names and will remain on present duties:

Capt. O. A. Palmer, W. J. Redner, D. R. McComas, C. J. Hancock, T. M. Rundel, T. M. Roemer, F. M. Harshberger and E. F. Dukes, from 4th Cav.; G. S. Miller and J. P. Scott, from 13th Cav.; F. G. De Langton, L. L. Eliaz, J. W. Ewing and W. Tussey, from 12th Cav.

The following officers are assigned to 12th Cav. and will remain on present duties:

Maj. H. L. Flynn, Capt. L. A. Sprinkle, G. A. Pierce, D. J. Keane, J. E. Maher, C. B. Byrd, O. G. Wall, W. Houghton.

The following officers of Cav., now on duty with 14th Cav., are assigned to that regiment:

Capt. L. L. Meyer, J. D. Austin, J. S. Peters, A. C. Smith, I. C. Holm, R. R. Hawes, Jr., R. Herrick, J. M. Huddleston, J. R. Hudnall, F. B. Hutton, Jr., J. A. Johnson, J. F. Lieberman, M. K. Lindsay, W. D. McLellan, J. I. Meagher, D. H. McBane, W. J. Miche, F. McA. Moose, C. R. Mueller, O. A. Newcomb, J. A. Orbison, W. C. Pollock, D. L. Robeson, J. E. Robinson, M. P. Rudolph, O. F. Schiffli, M. A. St. Peter, J. M. Tamraz, R. E. Thomas, A. J. Vadala, L. M. Weaver, J. A. Mendelson; 1st Lts. W. M. Blackshire, G. F. Cooper, W. C. Royals, G. P. Sandrock, W. L. Thompson.

The following officers of 14th Cav. are relieved from assignment to that regiment and will remain on present duties: Maj. S. M. Williams, Capt. C. H. Strong.

The following officers of M.C. are relieved

from duty at the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and will proceed to Washington to Medical School for pursuing a course of instruction:

Majs. R. A. Hale, W. G. McKay, O. J. Hutter; Capts. A. Bowen, J. M. Bryant, H. A. Clark, J. S. Craig, R. O. Dart, A. W. Drew, J. F. Edwards, W. B. Foster, Jr., C. V. Gautier, E. H. Gist, S. Hardeman, G. R. Harris, Jr., C. C. Harvey, L. W. Hassett, A. D. Haverstock, A. G. Heilmann, J. R. Herrick, J. M. Huddleston, J. R. Hudnall, F. B. Hutton, Jr., J. A. Johnson, J. F. Lieberman, M. K. Lindsay, W. D. McLellan, J. I. Meagher, D. H. McBane, W. J. Miche, F. McA. Moose, C. R. Mueller, O. A. Newcomb, J. A. Orbison, W. C. Pollock, D. L. Robeson, J. E. Robinson, M. P. Rudolph, O. F. Schiffli, M. A. St. Peter, J. M. Tamraz, R. E. Thomas, A. J. Vadala, L. M. Weaver, J. A. Mendelson; 1st Lts. W. M. Blackshire, G. F. Cooper, W. C. Royals, G. P. Sandrock, W. L. Thompson.

First Lt. L. L. Shock, V.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va., is relieved from further duty at Camp Dix, N.J., and will report to C.O. Fort Monroe for duty.

Capt. L. A. Webb, 60th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, and his name is placed on D.O.L.

Maj. J. W. Jones, C.A.C., having been transferred on Nov. 25, 1921, to Air Service, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders.

First Lt. F. B. Steinkol, V.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, General Areas Depot No. 3, for duty, relieving 1st Lt. W. R. Pringle, V.C., who will report to C.O. Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

The following officers of V.C. to stations indicated after names for duty: Capt. W. H. Houston, Camp Dix, N.J.; C. O. Whitney, Camp Travis, Texas.

First Lt. R. I. Lovell, V.C., to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty as station veterinarian.

First Lt. W. R. Wolfe, V.C., to sail about Feb. 28 for Honolulu, H.T., for duty.

Capt. W. E. G. Graham, 61st Inf., from assignment to that regiment, and his name is placed on D.O.L.

Capt. L. C. Dill, 8th Inf., is transferred to Tanks, and to Franklin Cantonment, Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

The following officers of 17th Cav. will report to C.O. Presidio of Monterey, Calif., for duty: Capt. H. S. Beecher, F. T. Bonsteel, P. W. Gillette, H. W. Worcester.

Capt. W. H. Crom, Inf., having been transferred on Nov. 25, 1921, to A.S., with rank from June 27, 1917, will remain on present duty until further orders.

Capt. F. G. Brady, Inf., having been transferred on Nov. 25, 1921, to Air Service, with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present duty until further orders.

The following officers are transferred from 18th Cav. to 12th Cav. and will remain on present duty: Capt. H. F. Rathjen and R. O. Blatt.

Capt. C. G. Doster, retired, from further active duty to home.

Maj. J. P. Long, M.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Lt. Col. L. W. Cass, retired, from further active duty to home.

Lt. Col. J. B. Huggins, M.C., to St. Louis, Mo., General Intermediate Depot for duty.

First Lt. R. V. Ignico, A.S., to Fairfield Air Intermediate Depot, Ohio, for duty.

Col. M. D. Cronin, Inf., in detail as senior instructor Massachusetts N.G. and take station in Boston.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1921.
At the officers' hop on Friday Major and
Mrs. O'Hara received; at the cadet hop on
Saturday Mrs. Robinson received with Cadet
Straub. Col. and Mrs. Holt entertained at
dinner Friday for Cols. and Mmes. Fiebeger
and Alexander, Major and Mrs. Chilton; Col.
and Mrs. Robinson had dinner for Majors and
Mmes. Spencer and Heidner, Capt. and Mrs.
Collins.

Major and Mrs. Newman gave a dinner on
Saturday for Majors and Mmes. Chilton,
Bonestell, Devers, Rice and Purdon. Col. and
Mrs. Danford spent the week-end in New
York. Rear Admiral and Mrs. George R.
Clark, parents of Mrs. Kahle, have been guests of
Major and Mrs. Kahle since the Army and
Navy game; on Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Carter
had a little card party for Admiral and Mrs.
Clark. On Wednesday Mrs. Kahle gave a
three-table bridge party for her mother and
Mrs. Blesse.

Major and Mrs. Dawley entertained at dinner
on Friday for Mrs. E. C. Dawley, Admiral
and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Blesse, Majors and
Mmes. Prichard and Kahle. Mrs. Slaughter
had tea on Tuesday for Miss Crittentonberger.
Miss Margaret Hertford, of Washington, was
week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Rice; Mrs.
Rice gave a cadet tea on Sunday for Miss
Hertford, Misses Lydia Happen and Louise
Beech. Mrs. Blesse, of Tennessee, is visiting
her daughter, Mrs. Prichard.

Mrs. J. D. Brown entertained at tea for
about thirty guests on Thursday; Mmes. Hines
and Kimmel poured and Mrs. Kemble and
Miss Helen Reed assisted in the dining room.
Mrs. A. L. Stoddard, of Chicago, was
visiting Mrs. A. W. Kenner. Colonel Roure,
senior officer of the military mission attached
to the French delegation attending the ar-
mament conference at Washington, visited the
post Sunday, accompanied by Major Dubreuil,
military attaché to the French Embassy, and
by Colonel Cosby, C.E., U.S.A. The visitors
were shown over the post by Major Morrison.
Colonel Roure brought with him a handsome
engraving which the city of Compiegne, France,
had sent to this country for presentation to
the Military Academy.

Mrs. Carter spent several days in New York
last week, the guest of Mrs. William A.
Jamison. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. Holt
had Major and Mrs. Harding as guests at
dinner in celebration of Mrs. Harding's birth-
day anniversary. Major and Mrs. Dawley had
several guests in for tea on Sunday for Mr.
and Mrs. Frederick Cunningham, of Darien,
Conn.

The Reading Club met on Thursday with
Mrs. MacMillan the president; the Sewing
Club met with Mrs. Robinson; the Monday
bridge with Mrs. Buckner; the Wednesday
evening bridge with Major and Mrs. Devers.

The schedule for officers' hops for the winter
is as follows: Dec. 16, 23, Jan. 13, 27,
Feb. 10, 24, masquerade.

Mrs. Bertha Buckner, who was for many
years the faithful servant of the Misses Susan
and Anna Warner, died recently at her home in
Highland Falls; Bertha will be remembered
by many officers who as cadets enjoyed the
privilege of attending Miss Anna Warner's
Bible class.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 7, 1921.

Miss Marjorie Brewer on Dec. 2 entertained
thirty of her sister's friends at a supper and a
miscellaneous shower. The party was given
in honor of Miss Dorothea Brewer, whose en-
gagement to Ensign E. I. McQueston, U.S.N.,
was recently announced.

Comdr. and Mrs. Jonas Ingram returned
from New York after the Army-Navy game
and remained at the Naval Academy until Nov.
28 as guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wil-
son, who also entertained their daughter, Mrs.
Patrick J. Hurley, a few days. Comdr. and
Mrs. Robert A. Theobold and their children
were booked to sail from Philadelphia on the
transport Chaumont for the West coast, en
route to the Philippines. Mrs. Theobold is
accompanied by Miss Alice Wile, of Danbury,
Conn.

Capt. Walter Crosley, U.S.N., and his son,
Lieut. Floyd S. Crosley, U.S.N., were here re-
cently to see Mds. Paul Crosley, of the Third
Class. Lieut. T. L. Schumacher, U.S.N., and
Mrs. Schumacher and infant son were here on
Thanksgiving Day on a visit to Mrs. Schu-
macher's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H.
Thomas.

The week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs.
Milne were Miss Clarke, of East Orange, a
sister of Mds. Dayton Clarke; Miss Cowen,
daughter of Colonel Cowen, U.S.A.; Miss
Fiske, daughter of Colonel Fiske, of the Gen-
eral Staff. Mrs. Milne entertained at a buffet
supper before the midshipmen's hop on Saturday.
Mrs. Vincent Astor, of New York, spent
Saturday here with her brother, Mds. Robert
D. Huntington.

Mrs. Thomas K. Kurtz, wife of Captain
Kurtz, has returned from New York, where
she has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard
Wrigley. Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, who has
been visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and
Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, has returned to her
home at Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. C. Alphonso Smith, wife of Dr. Smith,
of the Department of English, was hostess
last Thursday at a luncheon for twelve.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 27, 1921.
Col. and Mrs. Oscar I. Straub attended the
Army and Navy game. Col. and Mrs. Straub
make Buffalo their home for part of the year,
as their son is in business here. Mrs. Straub's
mother, widow of General Andrus, and her
sister, Mrs. William Otto, resides in Buffalo.
Just now Mrs. Andrus is enjoying a visit to
friends in New York. Lieut. Comdr. S. L. M.
Major was in New York for the week-end to
see the Navy victory.

Mrs. Robert Coker was hostess for a tea on
Friday in honor of her guest and sister, Mrs.
Whitecomb, of Beverly, Mass. Her mother and
Mrs. Albert Ovenshine presided at the urns.
Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Webb served. Mrs.
Robb also entertained for Mrs. Whitecomb at
tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cuiller are enjoying a visit from
Lieutenant Cutler's parents. Miss Mitch-
ell was hostess at a supper party on Sunday.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

Notices intended for this column
must be accompanied by the
name and address of the sender.

BORN.

ATWELL.—Born at Urbana, Ill., Nov. 9,
1921, to Capt. Richard N. Atwell, U.S.A., and
Mrs. Atwell, daughter.

COLLINS.—Born at Camp Dix, N.J., Nov.
30, 1921, to Major Everett Collins, U.S.A., and
Mrs. Collins, a daughter.

DANIELS.—Born at Newton, Mass., Oct. 19,
1921, to Major H. O. Daniels, U.S.M.C., and
Mrs. Daniels, a son.

DRAYTON.—Born at Langley Field, Va.,
Nov. 26, 1921, to Capt. Harry C. Drayton,
U.S.A., and Mrs. Drayton, a daughter.

EDGAR.—Born at Charleston, S.C., Nov. 23,
1921, to Lieut. Comdr. Campbell D. Edgar,
U.S.N., and Mrs. Edgar, a son.

FRASER.—Born at Camp Lewis, Wash.,
Nov. 19, 1921, to Capt. Henry E. Fraser,
U.S.A., and Mrs. Fraser, a daughter.

GALLIER.—Born at Fort Bliss, Texas, Nov.
8, 1921, to Capt. Robert N. Gallier, U.S.A., and
Mrs. Gallier, a daughter..

HEARN.—Born at Davidson, N.C., Dec. 1,
1921, to Major Thomas G. Hearn, U.S.A., and
Mrs. Hearn, a son.

HITCHCOCK.—Born at Kansas City, Mo.,
Oct. 29, 1921, to Capt. Louis M. Hitchcock,
U.S.A., and Mrs. Hitchcock, a daughter.

IVES.—Born at Camp Bragg, N.C., Nov. 27,
1921, to Capt. A. H. Ives, U.S.A., and Mrs.
Ives, a son.

JACKSON.—Born at Newburgh, N.Y., Nov.
29, 1921, to Capt. Harold R. Jackson, U.S.A.,
and Mrs. Jackson, a daughter.

JOSLIN.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., Nov.
28, 1921, to Lieut. Royal Knight Joslin, U.S.N.,
and Mrs. Joslin, a son.

LIGGETT.—Born at San Francisco, Calif.,
to Lieut. Arthur G. Liggett, U.S.A., and Mrs.
Liggett, a son.

McKEE.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., Nov.
2, 1921, to Lieut. Andrew I. McKee, U.S.N.,
and Mrs. McKee, a daughter.

MEISCH.—Born at Fort Sam Houston,
Texas, Nov. 26, 1921, to Capt. Henry W.
Meisch, M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Meisch, a
daughter.

SCHIERLOH.—Born at St. Mary's, Kas.,
Nov. 28, 1921, to Warrant Officer Herman
Schierloh, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schierloh, son.

STICKMAN.—Born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
Dec. 2, 1921, to Capt. William R. Stickman,
U.S.A., and Mrs. Stickman, a son.

STONE.—Born at Los Angeles, Calif., Dec.
5, 1921, to Lieut. Earl E. Stone, U.S.N., and
Mrs. Stone, a daughter.

VAN BUSKIRK.—Born at Fort Monroe,
Va., Nov. 29, 1921, to Capt. Robert J. Van
Buskirk, U.S.A., and Mrs. Van Buskirk, a
daughter.

MARRIED.

NENNIS—WUESTE.—At Eagle Pass, Texas,
Nov. 14, 1921, Capt. Robert B. Ennis, U.S.A.,
and Miss Fern Wueste.

KENWORTHY—PRITCHETT.—At Fort
Alderson, Canal Zone, Sept. 27, 1921, Capt.
William B. Kenworthy, Med. Corps, U.S.A.,
and Mary Lundeen Pritchett, daughter of Col.
J. A. Lundeen, U.S.A.

NIMITZ—HUGHES.—At Washington, D.C.,
Nov. 28, 1921, Lieut. Otto Nimitz, U.S.N.,
and Miss Louise Russell Hughes, daughter of Rear
Admiral Charles F. Hughes, U.S.N.

NUNN—NICHOLS.—At San Diego, Calif.,
Nov. 24, 1921, Ensign Arthur L. Nunn, U.S.N.,
and Miss Elizabeth L. Nichols.

XXX—SHOVE.—At Mt. Vernon, N.Y., Nov.
25, 1921, Lieut. Francis H. Oxx, Corps of
Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Mary Buckingham
Shove.

PARKER—STURTEVANT.—At Fort Snelling,
Minn., Dec. 1, 1921, Capt. Gilbert E.
Parker, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Sturte-
vant.

RUNYON—MCIVER.—At Fort Slocum,
N.Y., Dec. 8, 1921, Mr. Paul M. Hunyon and
Miss Frances McIver, daughter of Col. George
W. McIver, U.S.A.

TEN EYCK—HENDRIX.—At Rye, N.Y.,
Dec. 3, 1921, Ensign John C. Ten Eyck, U.S.N.,
and Miss Jane Hendrix.

VANN—DAVIS.—At Viona, Norfolk, Va.,
Dec. 8, 1921, Lieut. John W. Vann, Med.
Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Vera L. Davis.

WOODS—PHILLIPS.—At Bethesda, Tenn.,
Dec. 1, 1921, Mr. Robert Joyce Woods and
Miss Mary Wendell Phillips, daughter of Col.
William Allen Phillips, U.S.A.

DIED.

BUTLER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec.
5, 1921, Pay Clerk A. W. Butler, U.S.A., re-
tired.

DONNAN.—Died at Rochester, N.Y., Nov.
23, 1921, Mrs. G. A. Donnan, mother of Mrs.
Mark M. Potter, wife of Lieutenant Potter,
U.S.A.

ELDRIDGE.—Died at Nice, France, Dec. 3,
1921, Commodore Frank H. Eldridge, U.S.N.,
retired.

FOREMAN.—Died at Camp Benning, Ga.,
Nov. 28, 1921, infant son of Capt. Taylor W.
Foreman, U.S.A.

LEOY.—Died at San Diego, Calif., Nov.
30, 1921, Miss Edith Leovy, daughter of the
late Lieut. George J. Leovy, U.S.N.R.F.

MEADE.—Died at Huntington, Long Island,
N.Y., Dec. 6, 1921, Mrs. Rebecca Paulding
Meade, widow of Rear Admiral Richard W.
Meade, Jr., U.S.N., in her eighty-fifth year.

MILLER.—Died at Portsmouth, Va., Nov.
30, 1921, Lieut. J. T. S. Miller, U.S.N.

SANGER.—Died in New York city Dec. 6,
1921, Col. William Carey Sanger, a former As-
sistant Secretary of War, and a former officer
of the N.Y.N.G.

SPANN.—Died at Billings, Mont., Nov.
28, 1921, Mrs. Mamie Coffey Spann, wife of
William M. Spann and daughter of Capt. Edgar
N. Coffey, U.S.A.

WALL.—Died at Beverly Hills, near Los
Angeles, Calif., Nov. 8, 1921, Mrs. Mary F.
Wall, mother of Mrs. Clarence D. Lang, wife
of Major Lang, U.S.A.

WEEKS.—Died at Vallejo, Calif., Nov. 23,
1921, Mrs. Robertson J. Weeks, wife of Com-
mander Weeks, U.S.N.

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COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 21, 1921. Col. John T. Geary returned from a short leave in Maine with a 175-pound buck. Colonel Geary's hunting partner, Dr. Ryan, also secured a deer. Mrs. Harold Brotherton was hostess at a tea given to the ladies of the post on Nov. 11. Mrs. Brotherton's mother, Mrs. A. W. Quigg, of Pawtucket, is a visitor at Fort Strong. Captain Keith has returned to Fort Strong with his bride, who was Miss Frances Fargo, of Evanston, Ill.

The sincere sympathy of the Coast Defenses goes out to Mrs. Greenwood, whose father was stricken so suddenly. Capt. and Mrs. Greenwood attended the funeral in New York.

Miss Riviere, of Boston, was a week-end visitor at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Fisher, Fort Strong. Mrs. Geary was hostess on Nov. 10 at a luncheon at Fort Strong to Mrs. Coe, of Boston; Mrs. French, of Fort Banks; Mrs. Price, of Fort Andrews; Mrs. Schrader, of Fort Warren, and Mrs. Hickox, of Fort Strong.

Mrs. Labine and infant daughter have joined Lieutenant Labine at Fort Andrews. Mrs. Gracie, whose husband, Col. N. B. Gracie, was last stationed in Boston, was a recent guest of Col. and Mrs. Price at Fort Andrews. Mrs. Gracie is making her home in Brookline. Capt. and Mrs. Hackett, of Banks, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, of Fort Andrews, on Nov. 13.

Lieutenant Schlossberg's mother, of Portland, Me., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Schlossberg at Fort Andrews. Mrs. H. C. Jacobs and daughter Dorothy are visiting in Flint, Mich. They expect to return to Fort Revere after a visit of several weeks. Lieutenant Holcombe, who commands the Tanks at Fort Revere, has returned from Findlay, Ohio, where he took his wife and daughter for a month's visit to Mrs. Holcombe's home.

Capt. and Mrs. Dilts entertained the Fort Banks Card Club last week. Miss Sue Warfield is visiting her brother, Major Warfield, at Fort Banks. The ladies of Fort Banks are holding a weekly afternoon at cards for the benefit of the Station Hospital Christmas Fund. They invite all the ladies of the barracks to attend these Tuesday affairs. The Fort Warren Bridge Club met with Major and Mrs. Hart last week.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 25, 1921. Mrs. Benjamin Milnes, of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., who is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Herbert C. Whitehurst, U.S.A., and Mrs. Whitehurst, at the Army Supply Base, had a card party Nov. 16 for Mmes. Alonso Gray, Patrick W. Guiney, George Bailey, Mauri Nichols, S. W. Buck, Howard Smith, J. C. S. Reid, A. E. Burt, Charles Slade, L. E. Hooper, Le Roy F. Pate, Townsend, Misses Charlotte Woodsides and Jane Drew.

Lieut. Comdr. L. St. L. Pamperin, U.S.N., Mrs. Pamperin and little daughter attended the Army-Navy game in New York, leaving thereafter for Okonton, Wis., to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pamperin, and later Mrs. Pamperin and little daughter will go to Fort Logan, Colo., to be guests of Mrs. Pamperin's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. Lester T. Gayle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gayle. Mrs. Frederick Killam had a tea Nov. 21 for her guest, Madame Tao-Yuan K. Chen, of Peking, China, wife of one of the Chinese delegates to the Armament Conference in Washington. Among those present were Mmes. Guy H. Burrage, G. C. Rhodes, Tench Tilghman John G. Tilton, Morton L. Deyo, Reynold T. Hall, of Philadelphia, A. C. Dillingham, and Miss Meta Burrage.

Lieut. F. B. Stump, U.S.N., had a dinner at the Country Club Nov. 19, preceding the dance, for Capt. S. H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Doyle, Lieut. W. M. Wright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wright, Misses Cornelia Tomlin, Charlotte Jordan, Mattie Land, Elizabeth Woodward, Mary Land, Frances Kirkpatrick, of Nashville, and Lieutenants Fechtelier, Dillon and Erickson, U.S.N.

Mrs. Beverly C. Cobb, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Pickett, in Washington, has returned to Portsmouth. Mrs. Benjamin Gantz, with Master Tom Gantz, has left for Washington to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. W. Offitt. Lieut. L. E. Thacher, U.S.N., and Mrs. Thacher, who have been spending several weeks in New York, have returned to their home, Graydon avenue. Mrs. W. H. Ross, who has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Ross, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ross, has left for a visit in Pittsburgh, Pa., before returning to her home in Richmond, Ind.

Lieut. and Mrs. William B. Lobanah, who have been spending several weeks in New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Terry, West Ghent boulevard. Mrs. Cary Weston, of Santa Barbara, Calif., who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Whitehurst, had a luncheon at the Virginia Club Nov. 16 for Mrs. George H. Rock and Mmes. Philip Andrews, Holt Page, Alfred Page, J. G. Tilton, T. Tilghman, B. R. Kennon, J. I. Jenkins, R. F. Thorp, M. L. Deyo and A. C. Dillingham. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Durette is occupying an apartment in the Botetourt Apartment with Mr. William W. Terry for the winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Gantz and son have moved to their home, Naval Base. Capt. and Mrs. S. H. R. Doyle had a dinner recently at the Naval Base for Lieut. Comdr. and Mmes. Chevalier, Bartlett, Reed, Miss Frances Kirkpatrick and Mr. Hamilton Baxter. Mrs. George Williams and children, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Jones, Nansemond county, Va., have left to join Colonel Williams, U.S.A., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 29, 1921.

Capt. R. F. Holmes and the wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Mayflower had a tea dance Monday in honor of Rear Admiral Andrews, U.S.N., and Mrs. Andrews and the navy yard officers and their wives.

Miss Beatrice Tarver has returned to Jacksonville, Fla., after being the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Walter T. H. Galliford at the Marine Barracks. Madame Philippo Campano, of Milan, Italy, formerly Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Silas Terry, U.S.N., is spending a few days with Mrs. Goldsborough Serpell and the Misses Serpell. Capt. Francis L. Chadwick, commanding the U.S.S. Ohio, now at Philadelphia, spent the week-end here with Mrs. Chadwick and children at the Larchmont.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Aulick Burke and



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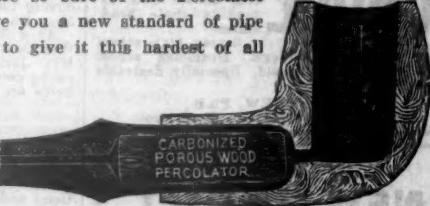
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Replacement expense of the Percolators is practically negligible. A box of ten comes with each pipe and extras cost only 65c. per box of 5". ...which will last the average smoker from six months to a year.



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L. J. Carr, Robert B. Jackson and O. M. Massy and Miss Dorothy Anderson. Lieut. and Mrs. O. M. Massy were the guests of Miss Anderson during the absence of Col. A. V. P. Anderson.

CAMP FUELONG NOTES.

Columbus, N.M., Nov. 20, 1921.

Mrs. T. F. Bresnahan, wife of Captain Bresnahan, entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Nov. 8.

The 24th Infantry band and Companies Q and E, under command of Captains Tuohy and Daugherty, took part in the parade Nov. 11 in connection with the rodeo held at Deming on Nov. 10, 11 and 12.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Major Hill, was hostess at the Regimental Bridge Club on Nov. 10. Mrs. Wight, wife of Lieutenant Wight, entertained with dinner for Miss Beatrice Downing and Lieut. Sterling Whitesides, whose engagement has recently been announced. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Tuohy, Miss Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Maling and Major Hardman.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Nov. 24, 1921.

Mrs. Arthur H. Doig, wife of Major Doig, U.S.A., is visiting the latter's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Doig, in this city. Major Doig's sister, Mrs. Edwin B. Woodworth, and her husband, Commander Woodworth, U.S.N., are helping to entertain Mrs. Doig during her six weeks' stay here.

Mrs. Edward W. Bunker, wife of Major Bunker, U.S.M.C., was hostess Friday at a tea in honor of Mmes. Franklin B. Garrett and Eugene P. Fortson, wives of marine officers who have arrived here recently. About sixty guests were present. The hostess was assisted by Mmes. Joseph H. Pendleton, McDowell, Fitzgerald and Jewett.

Major and Mrs. Emile P. Moses, U.S.M.C., have taken the Leovy home at 2230 Second street while the Major is stationed at the advanced base of the Marine Corps in this city.

Capt. Kenneth G. Castelman, U.S.N., former naval attaché on duty in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, has assumed command of the U.S.S. Birmingham, succeeding Capt. George B. Landenberger, who has been ordered home to await assignment.

San Diego, Calif., Dec. 1, 1921.

The club house and golf courses of the Point Loma Country Club have been taken over by the Officers' Country Club, composed of Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers stationed here. The commodious building is being renovated and redecorated and will be one of the finest club houses for Service men in the country. Restaurant and grill service will be inaugurated under the management of P. V. Angelino, who has been associated with some of the most prominent hotels on the coast. During the World War he was in the Army Air Service as a commissioned officer and has been on the reserve list as a military aviator.

Comdr. A. B. Clements, U.S.N., retired, who has a country home near Potrero in San Diego county, has been recommended by the California delegation in Congress for appointment as minister to Ecuador. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Copley Enoe, of Camp Kearne, Imperial Beach, had as guests at Thanksgiving Day dinner Major Pratt, Captain Aggar and Lieutenants Scherer and Ingram.

Captain Landenberger, U.S.N., was host at a farewell buffet supper and dance for one hundred guests on board the U.S.S. Birmingham, preceding his departure for Mare Island, where he takes command of a receiving ship. Comdr. and Mrs. Amos Patrick and their son are visiting Mrs. Patrick's father and sister, Leslie Walton and Mrs. Carpenter, at the Walton ranch in Bostonia, near here. Commander Patrick and family recently arrived from Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, and are en route to the Atlantic coast.

Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., commanding the advanced marine base in this city, moved his headquarters to-day to the administration building at the newly completed base. In honor of the event a dinner was given by the Chamber of Commerce at the Cuyamaca Club this evening.

Mrs. Leon S. Fiske, her mother, Mrs. Carl L. Ferris, and the Fiske baby, Nancy Jane, have left for Honolulu to join Lieutenant Fiske, who is stationed there.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Nov. 30, 1921.

Comdr. and Mrs. R. H. Skelton left Thursday for San Diego. In their honor a dinner dance was given Wednesday by Comdr. and Mrs. C. J. Clebourne. Over fifty guests attended. Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed also entertained in their honor, giving a dinner, at which the other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. G. Morell, Major and Mrs. E. A. Randall and Dr. Dow Castro. On Friday a dinner was given in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Stetton by Major and Mrs. N. P. Vulte, and on Sunday night Comdr. and Mrs. P. G. Lau- man had them as their honored guests, the others there being Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed, Major and Mrs. Vulte, Major and Mrs. E. A. Randall and Miss Schofield.

Mrs. H. G. Bowen made Mrs. Skelton, Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus and Mrs. Robert W. McCormack the incentives for a large bridge party last week, one of the several farewells for them. Redwood Lodge near St. Helena, was the scene of a party given by Comdr. and Mrs. E. G. Morell in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Skelton and for Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Comdr. and Mrs. Clebourne, Lieutenants Wiltsie and Castro.

Mrs. Emil Theiss and Miss Katherine Theiss, house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ellicot, left last week for Seattle, to spend a fortnight before proceeding to San Diego. Ensign and Mrs. J. T. Gillon have taken an apartment at the Bernard in Vallejo. Mrs. Charles Conard was hostess at a dancing party at the Country Club Thursday night for a number of the younger set. Mrs. R. H. Davis made Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus the incentive for a tea for fourteen on Monday.

Miss Julia Field, of San Francisco, daughter of Rear Admiral Field, spent the week-end at the station, the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Conard. She came up to attend the dinner at which the engagement of Miss Adelaide Conard and Lieut. G. W. Thompson, naval constructor, was announced. Lieutenant Thompson sailed on the transport Henderson last week for duty at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass., but will return



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THIRD DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Lewis, Wash., Nov. 30, 1921.

Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, commanding the 3d Division and Camp Lewis, made a tactical inspection of the signal communications of the division on the November maneuver yesterday. A problem featuring an advance to a defensive position was given, and all branches of the Service participated. The division order was worked out by Major R. T. Ward, G.S., and Capt. Frank A. Jones, acting G-8. The umpires were Lieut. Col. P. S. Golderman, Majors R. S. Kimball and J. E. Carberry, Capt. J. E. Hall, J. L. Russell, A. J. Powell, I. M. Oesth, J. E. Smith, W. R. Bent, A. F. Doran, J. A. Wheeler, J. H. Hunter, Duncan T. Boisseau and George A. Hunt, and Warrant Officer W. O. Ellis. After lunch at the Hostess House, with all officers in attendance, General Muir and Major Ward conducted a critique, and many interesting points were brought out concerning the problem under consideration. Those who spoke in the session were Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, Brig. Gens. G. B. Duncan and U. G. McAlexander, Col. G. G. Gately, W. Newman, F. D. Wickham, T. M. Anderson and J. N. Pickering, Majors B. Cadwalader, H. J. Wild, Capt. L. Canaler, Lieut. G. C. Brandt and the umpires.

Col. J. D. Leitch, G.S., returned to Camp Lewis last week, after accompanying a group of Japanese officials across the continent to



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MRS. HARDING'S CHRISTMAS GIFT

SURELY the greatest gift that a mother could wish would be the return of an only son.

Recently Madame E. C. Bret of the Province of Savoie, France, sent a letter to "Her Excellency," Mrs. Warren G. Harding, White House, Washington, D. C., in which she said:

Be pleased to pardon the liberty I take in writing to you, but the fame of your kind heart has reached even to me, and I come to beg of you a favor for my unfortunate child.

My son, Charles Bret, being hungry, out of work, without shelter, and without money, took a meal for which he could not pay, and for that action was arrested.

He is now in prison and ill and has been condemned to six months imprisonment at Blackwell's Island, N. Y.

Madame, my boy is not a worthless scamp, I assure you. He is a poor, unbalanced boy who has not always had control of his actions, as a result of serious illness. My child has, however, been instructed in the principles of honor and of labor. But I beg of you, Madame, to have the goodness to have my child restored to me, as he is the only one left me, for I have had the grief of losing my eldest son in the war, a brave boy who died decorated with the croix de guerre and the military medal.

Madame, I beg you, have my son restored to me, and give me the chance to make honest man of him again.

Let me have the hope that you will have compassion on my pain and pity an unhappy mother. I will be grateful to you all my life.

C. BRET.

Mrs. Harding investigated, then acted. She wrote Mayor Hylan of New York requesting a pardon for the boy; and when pardoned, personally defrayed his expenses home.

So on Christmas day, "C. Bret" has her *Jean Valjean* with her again.

What a Christmas gift to a mother!

Of course, *you* are not forgetting *your* mother this Christmas, nor your father, nor brothers and sisters.

Those in our family are nearest in our thoughts, to be sure, but are there none far away who yet are also near?

Few experiences in life are more delightful than receiving a gift from one who we thought certainly must have forgotten us.

There are friends of far different circumstances, comrades of old days, pals whom it is likely we may never see again, though from time to time their names are called to our minds by some insignificant event, which gives rise to pleasant recollections.

Time and tide can join or separate only by measured distance—it is thought alone that brings us close together.

An appropriate gift shows a friend that neither years nor miles have made any difference.

To Army and Navy Men Everywhere:

There is still time to reach many you have overlooked.

If you buy the gift at any one of the 2,849 stores which are members of the Association, you can rely on the quality of the goods, for each of these stores has been carefully investigated by the Committee of officers and directors of the Association.

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Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. Lieut. Col. F. P. Holcomb, F.D., was the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Arthur Bradbury at Vancouver Barracks on Thanksgiving.

The hunting season has been a good one. A number of officers have brought back deer and marmots. Duck have been plentiful, especially at Nisqually Lake and along Muck Creek. Among the enthusiastic hunters have been Major Gen. Charles H. Muir, Majors Thomas W. Burnett, Napoleon W. Riley, Samuel O. Gurney and Franklin C. Sibert, Captains Jesse B. Madak, William C. De Ware, Frank A. Jones, John A. Wheeler and W. R. White.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 3, 1921.

Major and Mrs. William Buerkli entertained Wednesday at dinner for Col. and Mrs. J. H. Neff, Major and Mrs. B. E. Brewer and Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Throckmorton. Mrs. C. M. Eastwood on Tuesday entertained for the card club. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. MacKechnie, who were in Minneapolis as guests of Major and Mrs. O. S. McCleary, left Saturday for Fort Crook.

A Christmas entertainment is to be held on the afternoon of the 24th, the entire garrison to take part. Chaplain A. C. Oliver is chairman of the committee.

Among the many entertaining Thursday was the symphony concert at the St. Paul Auditorium where Capt. and Mrs. O. S. Peabody, who had in their party Lieut. and Mrs. E. A. Banning, Lieut. F. T. Murphy, Lieut. V. E. Cookson and Miss Perrin. Lieut. and Mrs. H. Doherty had in their party Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Kennison, Lieuts. F. G. Davis and L. C. Clay. Col. James B. Woolnough was speaker of the evening on Thursday at the meeting of the League of Protestant Women. His subject was "Wars Past and Present."

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Nov. 28, 1921.

For the first time in years the post has a regularly organized Officers' Club; its first dance was given Nov. 18. Governor and Mrs. Mabey were special guests. Col. and Mrs. F. L. Knudsen, Lieut. Col. and Mmes. J. M. Petty and C. J. Bartlett and Capt. and Mrs. O. J. Langtry received. At dinner before the hop Col. and Mrs. Knudsen entertained Col. and Mmes. Bartlett and Boyd, Misses Dickerson and Groo. Capt. and Mrs. Langtry's dinner guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Petty, Capt. and Mmes. Caffee and Kairagi, Mrs. S. W. Pease and Lieut. T. N. Tully.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Lieut. E. E. Hall, entertained at a bridge luncheon for Mmes. F. A. Prince, W. N. Pugh, E. F. Slade, L. A. Whitney, W. W. Gordon, T. A. Caldwell, M. G. Handol, C. P. Knight, R. B. Motherwell, Misses Gibbons and Groo.

Mrs. D. G. Richart, who has been spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McConaughay, was guest of honor at a tea given Nov. 16 by her mother. More than 100 friends called to greet the young matron who as a girl was a social favorite in Salt Lake. Mrs. Richart and her two children leave shortly for El Paso to join Major Richart.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Knight and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Durand entertained at a dinner at the University Club on Nov. 12, followed by a box party at the Orpheum, for Col. and Mmes. Knudsen and Bartlett, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. M. Petty, Major and Mrs. A. P. Boyd, Capt. and Mmes. Rose Bischoff, Langtry and Carter, Mrs. S. W. Pease, Miss Rhoda Ballantine and Lieut. R. M. Stringer.

Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Knight entertained at dinner on Nov. 11 in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Worley, of San Diego. Other guests included Comdr. and Mrs. T. F. Caldwell, Capt. and Mrs. Louis A. Whitney, Major and Mrs. C. F. Murray. Mrs. L. L. Curtis, wife of Captain Curtis, of Fort D. A. Russell, came to Salt Lake to spend the Thanksgiving holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rowley.

Major A. S. Boyd, commandant at the post, has received instructions to increase the enlisted personnel at the post from 300 to 600 by recruiting. Under Lieut. T. F. Tully, a downtown recruiting campaign was begun immediately, and the members of the Commercial Club promised aid. Major and Mrs. Russell P. Hartlieb have taken an apartment for the winter at the Godbe, Salt Lake City. Major and Mrs. Allan S. Boyd were on the reception committee for the annual charity ball given at the Hotel Utah Nov. 25.

Mrs. A. S. Boyd, wife of Major A. S. Boyd, G.O. of the post, and their baby daughter have joined the Major in quarters No. 8. Mrs. T. M. Buck and son, Lieut. Kirk Buck, have arrived from Honolulu and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Brown, in Salt Lake. Capt. Horace L. Hudson and Mrs. Hudson, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., have been visiting Captain Hudson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hudson, in Salt Lake City.

Miss Elizabeth Merriman, of the Presidio of San Francisco, is at the post visiting Miss Mary L. Bartlett, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. J. Bartlett.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Nov. 26, 1921. Last week Major Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines entertained with a dinner dance at the Gunter Hotel, and Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hines entertained with a tea at Fort Sam Houston, honoring Mmes. Nelson Walker, Paragut Hall and Charles Kilburn. Assisting were Mmes. Slavens, Laubach, Hall and Walker, Misses Poore and Harrison.

Col. and Mrs. C. E. Rees are guests at the St. Anthony Hotel. Major and Mrs. Frank A. Turner gave a dinner party Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Jerry V. Matejka entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Lawrence, Capt. and Mrs. Hildreth, Captain Clark and Lieutenant Thompson.

Major Gen. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman have recently returned from Washington and are guests of the Menger until they are permanently located in the city. Major and Mrs. J. C. Minus entertained with a dinner party Friday for Col. and Mrs. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chandler, Mrs. J. L. Bullis and Mrs. A. G. Ogden. Major John Cotter entertained last Saturday at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Dickman, Col. and Mmes. Carr, Bow and Hilgarde and Dr. R. B. Moss. Mrs. F. G. Johnson gave a bridge luncheon.

The officers of Kelly Field entertained with a turkey party Friday evening. Major and Mrs. Phil. L. Thurber entertained Saturday with a dinner party at the Country Club, complimenting Col. and Mrs. Laurin L. Lawson.